oth double and single ruptures, which may be worn without or inconvenience, and which in many cases will produce a ct cure, in the space of six or twelve weeks, in such little ren; he has had occasion to make a number of late, the re and mothers of whom he will refer to, as well as the physical manner of the same manner day to Mr. Existence.

rs and mothers of whom he will refer to, as well as the physis by whom they were recommended to Mr. Foster. It is whom they were recommended to Mr. Foster. It is in this city have been cured of their complaints earing Trusses of his make for six or twelve months, so as able to leave them off; although some prefer never to off a Truss entirely, after having once worn one, as the venience is but trifling. A good Elastic Spring Truss, as it ought to be, and well fitted, would be no more trousant the suspenders. Some of the individuals on whom have been effected, he is at liberty to refer to. He like-informs individuals he will not make their complaints no to any one except when he is permitted to refer to them being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their known.

Susses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waitson by MRS. POSTER, at any of their homes, or at the place.

J. FREDERICK FOSTER, Agent.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR WARREN.

Boston, Jan. 7th, 1835.

wing had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted thernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful work. In accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency J. F. FOSTER to supply the deficiency occasioned by the of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of ork, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenicus in accordating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel f, therefore, called on to recommend him to my profesterine and to the public, as a person well qualified to their wants in regard to these important articles.

CATAQUA BOTANIC INFIRMARY.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

CHARLES HOLMAN would respectfully announce to a siriends and the public, that he has succeeded in obtained large and spacious Mansion House of the late Edward, Esq., situated upon the main road leading from Portset to Fiscataqua Bridge, about one mile from the compact of the forener, for a BOTANIC INFIRMARY.

those acquainted with this splendid mansion, nothing need do in favor of its many and commodious apartments, its year of the forener, for a BOTANIC INFIRMARY.

those acquainted with this splendid mansion, nothing need do in favor of its many and commodious apartments, its year and remain situation, its extensive and beautiful da, its wide and enchanting prospects; but to those not gadmired this pleasant establishment, he would say, that ed upon the Piscataqua, it commands a prospect of the and admired natural beauties of that noble river; taking it were, at one dioramic view, the town with its public ngs, and its various streets, the harbor unsurpassed in the astronous streets, with many islands beautifully g upon its bosom; while towards the interior the prospect meded only by the far distant Kearsarge and Mount Washington, Sullivan, and Constitution, defending the avantages of the town and country—the bustle, excitement, are breezes of the one, and the green fields, retirement, and air of the other. But while speaking of the external beauting of the other. But while speaking of the external beauting of the other. But while speaking of the external beauting the statustion of the Infirmary, he would not be unmisded in the other. But while speaking of the external beauting the statustion of the Infirmary, he would not be unmisded to promoting their cir

or all particulars, or for professional services, call at DR. ARLES HOLMAN'S Botanic Store, corner of Daniel and pallow streets, Portsmouth, N. H., where may be found a and extensive assortment of Pure Vegetable Medicine.—

ng his very extensive assortment may be named the fol-

viz.:NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
NATURE'S GRAND resting stands unrivalled for the

NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

is valuable vegetable medicine stands unrivalled for the vince complaints, viz.: Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Diseased Bilious Disorders, Dropsy, Astlma, Costiveness, Worms, oss of Appetite; and by cleansing the stomach and broast, colds and see of long standing, hoarseness, shortness of breath, nercomplaints, &c., which is frequently the effect of disease, rives surpass anything heretofore known in removing St. Dance; two bottles have been known to cure this afflictisease, after having baffled every exertion for four years, as a most powerful influence in removing nervous complist. It is pleasant to take, and in its operation so much so, it may be administered to the infant with safety.

it may be administered to the intant with satety.

.so—Holman's Itch Ointment—Holman's Jaundice Pow.

-Holman's Vegetable Wash—Vegetable Stomach Pow.

-Holman's Bone Ointment—Holman's Syrup for Purify
be Blood—Vegetable Elixir, or Rheumatic Drops—Fine
Bark for Poultices—Superfine Flour of Elm Bark, &c.,

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, under the Patronage of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Vol. VIII. No. 33.1

BOS TON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1837.

a. I bring you good tidly

WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor.

DAVID H. ELA. Agent.

Office No. 19 Washington Street.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. A TEMPERANCE FACT.

In the delightful little village of Alverstoke, (England,) with its lot. about two miles from the drunken town of Gosport, stands a large and splendid mansion, with a smooth sloping lawn in front, and a highly cultivated garden in the rear. There is nothing either in the size or appearance of the house but to the simple and artless villagers it is the source of painful, thrilling associations. As they pass it in their walks of business or pleasure, they involuntarily sigh, and inwardly exclaim, " Poor Miss ---! it's a world o' pity she loved gin so."-The following fact will explain the cause of their emotion.

A few years since, that house was occupied as a boarding-school, which sustained the character of being the best in the county of Hants. Its instructress was an amiable young lady, of soft and polished manners, superior education, and intellectual powers of the first order. These endowments, joined with the most unwearied assiduity, secured her the most ample patronage. Scholars attractthe surrounding country, and those whom her reputation attracted, were secured by her worth. The brightest rays your possession. of prosperity shone upon her sunny path, and Hope whispered, that hers was to be an unmingled cup. But alas! the clear sunshine of the loveliest morn may be obscured by the gloom of the angry tempest, and the fairest prospects blighted, ere the hand of enjoyment is laid upon them. At least it was so in this case; for while fame was shouting her name to the multitude, custom was forming a worm, which in the destinies of fate, was to feed upon her happiness to the very core. It was then fashionable to drink wine, spirits, &c., at parties; yielding to this fashion, our instructress learned to love the nectar of the still. Little by little, her scholars were neglected-the strains of eulogy-her pupils began to leave her establishment. Still she persevered in the secret practice of indulging her fatal love for gin, until one day she reeled into her school room, and at once exhibited her degradation and explained the hitherto unknown cause of her previous neglect. Almost immediately, her scholars disappeared like the grey mist before the sun. Her living was the envious man would not make the first request, be-

gone—she was dependent.

Her friends, almost broken-hearted, reasoned, expostulated and entreated her to break off the disgraceful habit his eyes might be taken out, in order that his neighbor she had formed, and succeeded in extorting a promise of abstinence from the devoted victim. A new situation was procured for her, and for a time she faithfully kept her omise,-but alas! the fatal spell had not lost it's power; it still held her as by magic charm, and as soon as the means of gratification returned, she revisited her cup, and a second time became a drunkard. * * * *

A few years rolled away, and the name of Miss was almost forgotten at Alverstoke. She had gone, no poverty-stricken female, clothed in a ragged and tattered ed to admit strangers without an order from the overseers of the parish, bade her call the next day, when the overseers would be present; but struck with the extreme misery of her appearance, he gave her a shilling to supply her immediate necessities. In a few moments she former beauty and intelligence-she was emphatically in ruins. It only remains to be told that the poor-house became her home, and that in a short time the greedy worm fed upon her bloated form under the sods of the village church-yard.

Thus fell youth, beauty, learning, intellect, and female loveliness. Seduced by the syren voice of Fashion, she unwarily stepped into the snare, where like the fluttering fly under the torture of the wily spider, the fatal web entangled her, and she perishedvictim to the shrine of alcohol. D. W. Boston, July, 1837.

> FOR ZION'S HERALD. THE DOCTRINE OF HOLINESS.

Mr. Editor-To be saved from all sin, implies that we are saved from envy. By envy is meant pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent exis opposed to that quiet, undisturbed, and contented state of mind, which St. Paul so highly recommends, and of which he so often speaks. "I have learned," says the apostle, "in whatsoever state Is am, therewith to be content." He had not learned to feel pain or uneasiness, because others possessed superior privileges to himself. "And be content with such things as ye have: for He hath said. I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee." Solomon represents it as being worse than wrath or associated with the principal sins mentioned in the Bible. "He is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings." "Living in malice and envy, hateful, and hating one another." "Full of envy, murder, debate, malignity;" &c. It is said that through this sin, the "Lord of life and glory," was delivered into "wicked hands," to suffer an "ignominious death." "For he knew

" It may be said that Jesus was delivered into the hands of his murderers through malice and covetousness. It should be remembered that both of these sins frequently ward the cause of Christ. The duty of Christians

that for envy they had delivered him."* How

this sin?* And how dreadful must be that state of mind, which is always envying those on whom Providence has bestowed greater privileges and blessings? It is always pained in beholding the superiority of others. It is never content while it sees another with greater enjoyments. It can never acquiesce in the divine will, or feel satisfied

But how frequently is this state of mind indulged in by many professing Christians! How often it occupies the bosoms of those professing to be the disciples of the "meek and lowly Jesus!"to make it an object of particular remark to the traveller, How often has this sin severed those cords which once bound together a loving band of Christian brethren in closest union? How often has it destroved Christian confidence and affection, and changed those who were once loving and lamb-like, into bitterness and contention? What, be envious of the superior privileges of thy brother! Rather should you be thankful for what you have; for what you have already in possession, is far more than you deserve. Responsibility is always connected with privileges. Do you envy your brother's responsibilities? Then envy not what he possesses, however great his privileges, if he alone is ed by her reputation came in from the highest families in accountable for them, but see to it that you are improving well the little Providence has entrusted in

> Think not then, that you have a clean heart, while envy remains in it. This sin is called, "The rottenness of the bones."-Prov. xiv. 30. Its pollution is seen wherever it goes. It is the parent of other sins, which generally follow in its train. Imagine not that you can give it any room in your hearts, and remain pure. O, pray then, the "very God of peace to sanctify you wholly," and preserve you "blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." CECIL.

Manchester, Conn., August 1837.

* There is a curious story on this subject, which originated among the Rabbins. "There were two persons, one covetous, the other envious, to whom a certain person promised to grant whatever they should ask: but double to him who should ask last. The covetous man would not ask first, because he wished to get the double portion;cause he could not bear the thought of thus benefitting his neighbor. However, at last, he requested that one of might lose both."

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

HOW SHALL WE PROMOTE THE WORK OF GOD? This question involves a subject of the deepest interest to every portion of the Christian community, both in the ministry and membership of the church. I presume it will be admitted by all the one knew whither,-when one day, a poor, wo-begone, pious, of every name, that a thorough revival of religion would result in the best of consequences to pelisse, rapped at the door of the almshouse, and asked the church and to the world. It concerns us. dmission as a pauper. The keeper, not being empower- therefore, to know in what way, and by what means, the work of God can best be promoted .-Perhaps some will say, use the means God himself hath ordained for this purpose. Very well; but then, is it not possible to use even the instituwas seen in an adjoining tavern, where she expended ted means of grace, so as not to promote the work of God to any considerable extent. I would not eight pence for gin; from thence she reeled into a filthy and unfrequented alley, threw her way-worn limbs upon the hard stones, and slept the drunkard's sleep till morn- in the means, but that they are used in many ining. Upon rising from her comfortless bed, she resorted stances, without any certain effect. Our Lord has again to the house of death, and laid out the remainder of instituted the gospel as the instrument of man's shilling for more of the deadly draught. At the an-salvation; he has ordained the preaching of the pointed hour she stood before the parish officers. How gospel, as the best method of applying its docwere they astonished, upon discovering in this devoted trine, and important truths to the mind. And as drunkard, this living mass of filth and misery, the once the gospel is well adapted to man's case, in every amiable, lovely and interesting Miss -----, the former possible circumstance, but must be preached to efmistress of Alverstoke Seminary! Yet it was even so, but | fect its object, the inquiry arises, how shall it, and so completely had she become imbruted by the Circe-like by whom shall it be preached; and what should power of gin, that scarcely any traces remained of her be the qualifications of him who enters this work?

Without attempting to show the qualifications a man should have, to be a useful and successful minister of Christ, suffice it to say, he should, in the first place, be assured that his own heart is renewed by the power of divine grace; he must be assured that the Holy Ghost is moving him to this work; his mind must be deeply influenced by love for the souls of his fellow men. Whatever other qualifications are necessary, these are indispensable. No individual in entering the holy work of the ministry, should suffer his mind to be swayed by worldly motives. Neither should any man enter this work with no other view than that of a livelihood. Such as do enter the gospel ministry, with no higher motives than these, cannot be very successful, or contribute very much to the building up of the cause of Christ. The glory of God, and the salvation of souls, should far out weigh every other consideration. A spiritless formality does cited by the sight of another's superiority, or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred. It truths of the gospel. Therefore, the minister at the altar should be spiritual; he should feel the important truths he is uttering; he should come before the people burdened with a sense of their situation. But how can this be, when he himself has never felt that the enmity of his own heart is slain, and that he is a stranger to the new birth. Every sermon should be plain, clear, conclusive, and full of feeling. It should be the object of the preacher to hold up before the mind some imporanger. "Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; with energy, press it home upon the mind and tant truth, and with all possible argument, and conscience of the hearer.

A minister should never attempt to see how much truth he can speak without producing effect, but rather, how much good can be done by every sermon he preaches. If he is preaching to the church, his subject should be so arranged, that every sentence will carry conviction. If to sinners. every word should be as a sharpened goad to his conscience; his situation should be made as uncomfortable as the truth can make it.

But the minister is not alone concerned in this matter. The church has something to do in the promotion of the work of God, and in helping forwith respect to this work, is two fold. First, the

wretched must be that mind under the influence of | church in its associated capacity is bound, by the | authorized to administer the sacraments. The | your only source of consolation and hope. You, my war of extermination with all sin, both inward and outward? to imitate the example of Christ set becore them? and to beautify the Christian religion, removed. by carrying out its high and holy principles into 2. Such a course would greatly facilitate the uman life?

onstration; and also by the history of the church, be more generally distributed.

a close application to all his social and private duties. How true it is, that without much personal religion we cannot feel for others as we should .-This alone will arm the Christian for the fight! But without this holy fire in his heart, all his efforts are without effect, and his strength is perfect weakness. No preparation whatever, is so important for the work of God as holiness of heart. This inestimable blessing should be earnestly sought after by every Christian. Not with selfish motives and selfish ends, such as our own happiness separately considered, but with a view to advance the glory of God, and the salvation of our fellow men.

This blessing is followed by a holy life and gody conversation. And what is more powerfully felt in the community, than the faithfulness of Christians? What more emboldens the disciple of Christ, than a heart full of the love of God, and burning with zeal for his glory, and for perishing sinners? What so well prepares the Christian to engage in all the Christian and benevolent enterprizes of the present day, as this treasure in the heart? Then, if we would see the work of God advance, the church must be holy. What glorious things our eyes would see, our ears hear, and our hearts feel, if Christians were to come up and enjoy their privileges, and occupy the high ground signed for them by their divire Master.

May the Lord speed the day, when every Christian shall closely adhere to his principles, and every minister be a faithful herald of salvation. E. M. B.

Ipswich, Mass., Aug. 8, 1837.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. A SUGGESTION.

far as our ecclesiastical policy is concerned, is the rough, uncivil and heartless being man would be. Dement, it struggled through almost insuperable dif-ficulties, and many were ready to oppose it as an refreshing rains of heaven do not descend. innovation on long established usages, yet many We take pleasure in presenting the following to our since, after discovering its excellence and advantages, have embraced it as decidedly the best sys- ED.] tem, for "spreading scriptural holiness over these lands," and over the world. In this lays the secret in a great measure, of our unparalleled success, both in this, and in other countries. To this system our fathers adhered with great tenacity, and many of them have died triumphantly in the itinerant work. Some of them still remain to point their sons in the gospel to the "old landmarks," and their voices are often heard in notes of warning against departing from what God has

so signally blessed. Is there not danger of our becoming quite too such a course would be incalculable!

But, Mr. Editor, my object was to suggest to the gregation. With all deference, I will submit the tional. subject to the serious consideration of those who have taken "the world for their parish," and give my reasons for the suggestion.

1. The exchange proposed would greatly relieve the young preachers, many of whom are peculiarly situated, and frequently embarrassed. Owing to the paucity of older and more experienced preachers, we are frequently under the necessity of givyear on trial. Many of them enter into the work ing can fully sympathize with me. with limited literary acquirements; this, taken in

filial relation that should exist, by all the holy affections that our common Christianity inspires, and by all the solemn obligations binding upon it, and also, in view of the holy contract made by the ered assuming or arrogant, forbids their asking an church and every Christian, before God and the exchange of their older brethren, whom they have world. What is this solemn contract? Has not seen a number of times without the subject being the church pledged itself to renounce the world, mentioned. They are now placed in no enviable the flesh, and the devil? Has not every Christian situation. Many, no doubt, under such embarrasspromised to cherish all holy affections and tem- ments, have left the work, who, if properly helped pers? to receive cheerfully the doctrines and pre- and instructed, would have become eminent gospel cepts of the gospel? to commence and carry on a ministers. Now if the preachers would exchange

practical operation, through every department of work of God among us. Societies which have young preachers for their pastors, would be bene-If these are the duties of the church, then may fitted occasionally with the more experienced. It we not calculate that in the same proportion as is impossible for those just entering the ministry these duties are performed, the work of God will to give that advice and instruction, which many of be promoted? This is not a mere presumption; our societies need, who generally receive this class but a fact, supported by ocular and heart felt dem- of preachers. Thus talent and experience would

3. It would be highly beneficial to the preachers. But in addition to these duties, there are others By visiting other societies occasionally, it would of a personal or individual character. If a Chris- give a healthy tone to soul and body. After spendtian is anxious to do any thing by way of advanc- ing a Sabbath with a society enjoying a revival, the ing the cause of God, he must prepare himself by preacher returns to his flock with new zeal to labor for God. Other reasons might be named, but let the above suffice.

My object in the above remarks is not to show that some preachers do not exchange at all, but that they should exchange more.

Manchester, Conn., Aug. 1837.

SLAVERY. God fixed it certain, that whatever day Makes man a slave, takes half his worth away.

He made not lord; such title to himself Reserving, human left from human free. MILTON. You have among you many a purchased slave,* Which, like your asses, and your dogs, and mules, You use in abject and in slavish parts, Because you bought them :- shall I say to you, Let them be free, marry them to your heirs? Why sweat them under burdens? let their beds Be made as soft as yours, and let their palates Be seasoned with such viands? you will answer, The slaves are ours :- so do I answer you : The pound of flesh which I demand of him, Is dearly bought, is mine, and I will have it; If you deny me, fie upon your law!

* This argument, considered as used by the particular perso seems conclusive. I see not how Venetians, or Englishmen, while they practice the purchase and sale of slaves, can much enforce or demand the law of doing to others as we would that they should do to us.—Note by Dr. Johnson.

[Milton, in his great epic poem, denominates woman as "God's last, best gift to man;" and Walter Scott, with equal truth, calls her, when pain and anguish wring the brow, a "ministering angel." How many proofs we MR. EDITOR-It is well known to your readers, have, that these delicate tributes of respect are justly dethat one peculiar characteristic of Methodism, so served. Strike woman from existence, and what a rude, tinerant ministry. The results of this system have prived of the sunshine of her love, and the tears of her been great and glorious! Though at its commence- sympathy, he would resemble a cold and barren desert,

[From the Religious Magazine.] LETTER TO A CONVICT.

The following most affecting letter was written by daughter to her father, a convict in the Massachusetts State Prison. It was read by Rev. Mr. Curtis, Chaplain of the prison, at the public meeting of the Prison Discipline Society, in this city, in May last; and it is through his politeness that we are now furnished with a copy

MY DEAR FATHER,-With mingled emotions I sit down to write to you. But what can I say, that will local in our feelings and practice, and instead of be either interesting or profitable to you? To tell carrying out the system fully, only partially? I you that I love you,—that I feel a deep concern for greatly fear this will be the case, if it is not al- your temporal and spiritual welfare-that I would ready. I know it is not practicable to have our willingly forego any enjoyment, or make any sacrifice, work laid out in circuits as formerly; but this is counting it my joy thus to do, if I could but see you not necessary to the entire preservation of the sys- restored to the peace and happiness you once knew, tem. The preachers can change in some respects would only be to repeat what I have many times said. as formerly, though they have some particular A flood of unutterable thought and indescribable feelfield of labor assigned them. They can exchange ing pours over me whenever I attempt to address on the Sabbath, and devote their week day labors you. My mind is crowded with recollections of the to the people of their charge. This could be done past-thoughts of the present-and apprehensions where there are a number of circuits, or stations for the future. I have no wish to harrow up your in the immediate vicinity, as is frequently the case, feelings, or revert to past scenes wherein you are with little expense and labor. The benefits of concerned; for it will avail nothing; and I would not for the world, add one pang to your misery.

No, my dearest father, I love you too well; and if preachers the importance of exchanging more, and in my correspondence with you, I ever say any thing not confining their labor so exclusively to one con- to wound your feelings, be assured it is not inten-"The truest friends, through error, wound our rest."

> I have had occasion, many times during my past life, to adopt this language; for a single remark, which, in the mind of the individual who uttered it, had no bearing whatever on the situation of our family, has oftentimes in company, unlocked a sealed fountain of

feelings, which have almost overwhelmed me. But I ing preachers the charge of circuits and stations, will not fully communicate my feelings to you—no when they first come among us, frequently the first nor to any other person; for I feel that no living be-The question has continually agitated my mind connection with the cares and labors necessarily ever since I visited you, what can I do to lessen your

growing out of their charge, is to many, seemingly misery by restoring you to peace of conscience—thereintolerable. But if in addition, they are under the by rendering your abode a peaceful and happy one; necessity of preparing two or three sermons every and I know of no way in which I can do it, but by Subbath for the same congregation, besides attend- pointing you to the Saviour of sinners. If you have ing a number of lecture appointments during the not already submitted yourself to him, O be persuadweek, they must, unless possessed of an uncom- ed to do it now. Delay it not till to-morrow. To-mor mon intellect and bodily strength, sink under the row's sun may never shine upon you; and if it should, burden. But most of the young preachers are un- there is nothing gained by delay. Look to Christ as Whole No. 411.

dear father, as well as myself have sought happiness from those sources and those objects wherein we thought it treasured up; and just at the moment when we thought ourself ready to grasp the coveted good, we found that we were pursuing nought but a deceitful shadow. We have toiled for we "know not what." Have we not seen the folly of such a course? I trust I have-I hope my father has-that he now casts his all on his Saviour, who bids us come just as we are, " weary and heavy laden "-needy and helpless. O may this letter find you rejoicing in the pardoning mercy of a forgiving God.

I want to think of you as a Christian. I want to feel that your solitary abode is illuminated by the cheering light which beams from the Sun of Righteousness, and that your heart is warmed by its gracious influences. You have in your present situation very favorable opportunities for meditation and prayer. You have your Bible, the preached gospel-and daily moral and religious instruction. Heaven's choicest gifts you now enjoy. Do you not daily raise your voice in thanksgiving to the Author of all the blessings you enjoy? Is not your whole soul drawn out in gratitude to Him who has preserved you through all the vicissitudes of your past life? "O magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together," for his goodness. Surely he has not rewarded us according to our iniquities. Amid all our afflictions can we not say, "Goodness and mercy have followed us all the days of our life." We certainly, after all, have been a family blessed of heaven; and now may we live as those so blessed should live. On eternity-on a boundless eternity let our eyes fix: for this is but a life of dreams and shadows-a passing scene; it will soon vanish with all its pains and pleasures. We, my dear father, have found a temporary separation painful indeed-but what is this, compared with an eternal separation! Oh, the thought of an eternal separation!

But how blessed to think of a re-union in that world, where pilgrims roam no more; "where earth's partings" are known no more forever; where sorrow's tears are never shed! Our ideas of heaven, are, doubtless, very imperfect; but it is enough that we know, there is, there, fulness of joy and pleasure for evermore. "Fullness of joy!" then there is no room for mixture-no room for alloy-pleasure for evermore! then they will never fade, never pass away. In answer to this, will you not inform us of the true state of your feelings, at this time? How does the law of God appear to you-the way of salvation as revealed in the word of truth? Are you happy in the consideration that you are in the hands of the great God whose power is unlimited, whose knowledge is unsearchable, and whose ways are past manning

My visit at the prison I consider one of the most interesting events of my life. I only wish that it could have been repeated. It was a source of much consolation to me, to find you so comfortably situated; to find your temporal wants so well supplied; but above all, to find you in the enjoyment of so many spiritual blessings. I shall always remember the Warden and Chaplain with much gratitude, for the kindness they showed me while there. I trust you are not indifferent to their counsel and instruction; and that you will ever yield a cheerful obedience to all their requisitions. I should think the prison under the very best regulations, both physical and moral.

I should have left you better satisfied, could I have been permitted to take your hand, and to give you th parting embrace. O I do hope to meet you under different circumstances. Should you be once more restored to our circle, our cup of temporal blessings would be full. We would ask no more. If life be spared till the expiration of your sentence, may not this joy be ours?

And now, dear father, with a full heart, I must leave you. I feel very grateful for the privilege of writing you. O what would I not give for one day's conversation! I would willingly spend it in prison, were it consistent with the laws of the institution. You will receive this, full of love, from your

daughter,

EARLY RISING.

Every man, who is in the habit of rising very early, does not live to a great age-but in every case of extraordinary longevity, the individual was an early riser. This fact has often been asserted, and we believe never contradicted; and furnishes a strong argument for those who are desirous of a long life, cheerfulness and health, to rise always with the sun, and inhale the pure air of the morning. Wealth is no cause for indolence-but when a man grows rich, he is apt to grow lazy, and prefer passing the morning in senseless slumber, to the pleasant and wholesome exercise of a morning walk. Such men merely vegetate-they do not enjoy happiness. The diligent farmer or mechanic, who rises with the sun, and resumes his daily employment, enjoys happiness of a much nobler character than the sluggard, who passes away the sweetest part of the day by indulging himself in unnecessary repose.

The mistress of a family, or the maiden just budding into womanhood, would improve their beauty, their health, and consequently their happiness, by rising early in the morning, and taking moderate exercise. Were this practice generally adopted among us, there would be less dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and depression of spirits, among our countrymen, and less fragility of form, pallor of countenance, and derangement of the nerves, among our fair countrywomen .- Mercantile Journal.

CHARACTER .- "Character should be kept bright as well as clean; in purity of character, and in polish of manners, labor to excel all, if you wish to equal many."

One of the surest proofs that we are becoming wiser, is, that we feel our deficiencies the more. The great Sir Isaac Newton, on his death-bed complained that he was still a mere child in knowledge.

PRETERE

LETS—such as Sermons,
Tack Manufacturers', Shoe
Manufacturers', &c. &c.;
BLANS—Deeds, Mortgages, Re
ceipts, Certificates, Warrants,
Tax Bills, &c. &c. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

. KINGLEY'S UNIVERSAL FAMILY

PILLS. effectual and econ es of the Human Constitution, that has ever been

CODERECT.

LESE Pills are composed entirely of materials extracted rom Medicinal Plants, and are warranted not to contain article of mercury, or any mineral substance.

Kingley has spent much time in experimenting with different contains of the contains

repaired that can be prepared neral use.

by are mild and pleasant in their operation, and convey timmediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. can be taken with safety by persons of any age; and the time of the convey of the quiet nervous irritableness and restler e, and invariably produce sound sleep

e, and invariably produce sound sleep.

Family Pills are a sure remedy for Jaundice, Bick and us Headache, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sickness of the ach, Heartburn, all Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all, and if taken at the commeacement will invariably check progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dans sickness. They are invaluable in Nervous and Hyporical Affections, Loss of Appetite, &c. &c. ese Pills are put up in neat boxes of two sizes; the small ontains 25 Pills, and the retail price is 25 cents; the large ins 60 Pills, and the price is 50 cents.

PALMER, JONES & BLAKE, No. 44 Happerer street.

PALMER, JONES & BLAKE, No. 44 Hanover street,

n, have been appointed Agents for the above Pills for t England States. d also by WM. BROWN, Washington street, Boston; IUA HUBBARD, Lowell; W. & E. B. COE, Worces-

N. THOMSON, Bookbinder and Publisher, 38 Corn-hill, (entrance in Franklin Avenue.) kinds of Binding done with elegance and promptness. s respectfully solicited.

s respectfully solicited. Wanted, as above, 15 or 20 active and intelligent men, ain subscriptions, in the several States, for a new and interesting work.

April 19.

VID PALMER has taken a Store in Hanover street, No. 36, where he has for sale a good assortment of ENGLISH DS, BOOTS AND SHOES, which he will sell very low sh. He invites his friends and the public to call and ex-

o, a store in Blackstone and Endicott streets, two doors of Hanover street, where he has a large assortment of and Shoes, wholesale and retail.

t Oct. 1.

VARRANTED BOOTS AND SHOES

all descriptions, by the package or single pair, on hand and for sale at No. 14 Dock Square, (opposite Fan-lall,) Boston, by WHITTIER & WARREN.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

The Herald is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, d within two weeks from the time of subscribing. If payis neglected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$3.00

paid at the close of the year.
All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eighteen hs, unless paid.
All the transfer procedure in the New England. Mains All the travelling preachers in the New England, Maine, New Hampshire Conferences are authorized agents, to

a payment may be made.

All Communications on business, or designed for publicashould be addressed to the Editor, post paid, unless cong 310.00, or sieve subscribers.

All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters
ing facts, must be accompanied with the names of the

FOR ZION'S HERALD. HOLLISTON, MASS.

Br. Brown-I have supplied the church in this place since July 8; and though under circumstances somewhat peculiar, the Lord has been present to bless, and has given some tokens of good. Our meet-ings have been increasingly interesting and solemn; and many of the church have been revived and blest, and some have sought and found the Lord. At our third meeting the last Sabbath in July, six arose for prayers; and last Sabbath the number was increased, who came forward to the altar, deeply oppressed with a sense of guilt; and some found peace by believing in Christ, as a present Saviour. May the good work be carried on, and scores be born into the kingdom of

I write, however, not only to record the goodness of the Lord, as above related, but to invite attention to the Academic School in this village, under the care of the Academic School in this village, under the care of brother Gardener Rice, a graduate of Middletown College. At the last session of the New England Conference, a Committee were appointed to examine the School at the close of the present term, which is near, who will doubtless report its state, and its claims to public patronage. Its location, and the advantages be enjoyed, are certainly such as to commend it to the attention of those who wish to place their sons or daughters at an institution of the kind. And it is a consideration not among the least to recommend the School, as one most suitable at which to place youth, that for good morals, this town is not excelled, if equalled, by any with which I am acquainted. The examination is to take place next week, on

Friday; and after a vacation of two weeks, the fall term will commence.
Yours respectfully,
J. FILLMORE.

Holliston, Aug. 10.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

RUM-SELLERS IN THE CHURCH.

It is a matter of complaint among the friends of temperance, that their cause in many places does not advance so rapidly as they had fondly anticipated. Who can wonder that it does not? The church has come forward, and declared herself the friend of the cause. She has lent her pulpits for the promulgation of temperance doctrines. She has encouraged her ministers to proclaim them. She has denounced intemperance in all its multiplied forms; but still, permits the rum-seller to lie his head upon her bosom. His name stands upon her books. He kneels at her His name stands upon her books. He kneels at her altars, partakes of her holy ordinances, and with the price of his brother's blood, supports her institutions. She frowns upon his base traffic, in her theory, but smiles upon it in her practice. With inconsistency like this among its friends, who can expect the temperance cause to prosper? How can the church weep over the drunkard and his wretched family, while she smiles upon, and extends the hand of fel-lowship to, his and their destroyer? Must not the drunkard scoff to see such crocodile tears? How can she train up her children to abstinence, while she embraces the vender in her arms, and virtually ac-

knowledges his right to sell the liquid fire? But professing rum-sellers are fine men, excellent citizens, and withal, generous supporters of our church. So was Arnold a fine soldier, but he was a traitor. Did not the blackness of his treacherous and unpatriotic communications with the Lion of the east cast a deepening gloom over all the other parts of his So, in my view, does this heaven-displeasing traffic throw the darkness of midnight over the whole man. Miserable indeed, is this plea, set up in behalf of the retailer. It proceeds from a false regard for a few, indulged in at the expense of the mared by inflicting deserved excommunication, the whole community must suffer. This is the principle of the plea. Let the church take right ground. Let her determine to shut the vender out of her communion, and thus wipe a deep stain from her character. In this case, if rum-sellers are Christians, rather than lose the immunities of the church they will quit the traffic, and follow a more consistent business, and God will bless them. If they are not, they will of course suffer excommunication, and the Christian church will be as much better off without them, as the Amer-ican army was without Arnold. This done, the genius of temperance can brace on his armor and go forth anew to the combat. "Conquering and to conquer," may be his motto, until the wide earth shall present all her sons at his feet, pledged to total abstinence from all that intoxicates. Amen, and Amen.
D. W.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

MR. EDITOR-I was directed by the New Hampshire Annual Conference to furnish you the accompanying reports," which were adopted by that body at its last session, accompanied with a request for their publication in the ELISHA J. SCOTT, Sec'ry.

Barre, Vt., Aug., 1837.

pretended or inactive friends.

N. B. Will the editors of the Christian Advocate and Journal copy these reports, from the Herald, into that paper, and oblige E. J. S.

REPORT ON TEMPERANCE.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Temperance, after deliberating as they have had op-portunity, unite in presenting the following Report: Such is the advanced state of the public sentiment on this subject, that your Committee did not deem it needful at this time to enter into a detailed description of all the enormities and complicated evils, resulting from intemperance. It is with sensations of pleasure that in a report on this subject, they can take a much higher stand, and speak in a bolder tone, than could have been done in earlier days without giving great offence. Your committee are of opini though it is far more extraordinary that the temperance reformation should have attained its present state of success, than that it should now progress to complete and universal victory: still there is great danger of defeat. This danger arises, not so much from the avowed enemies of the cause, as from her

The subject should still be kept before the public. The ministers of Christ, as the guardians of public morals, are under a solemn obligation to speak out, in unequivocal sentiments, on all moral questions, both in their individual and associated capacity:— Therefore, your committee would strongly recommend to the members of this Conference, as well as to our people generally, renewed and untiring exertions in the glorious cause. Much good has already been done in the community by temperance societies. Much, however, remains to be done. There are yet thousands within the bounds of our field of labor who are far gone in the road to ruin, by the free use of in-toxicating drinks; thousands more who taste of the cup occasionally, have commenced their downward course; while others, who touch not, taste not, and not the poisonous cup, are nevertheless, by standing aloof from temperance operations, and per-

haps speaking lightly of temperance societies, strengthening the hands of evil doers, and preventing the spread of temperance principles. We have also feared that other moral questions might so occupy our attention, as to cause us, who already subscribe to temperance principles, to relax our efforts in carrying forward this great enterprize.

Every benevolent cause claims our attention and labors. While we have many irons in the fire, let us be careful that none of them burn. There is one point connected with this subject which we should not neglect. Many who have long since abandoned the use of the stronger drinks, still use strong beer, wine, and cider, which contain the same poison, viz., alcohol. We are well convinced that the success of our cause cannot be complete, until these also are

given up. Why is it more innocent to use alcohol tured from apples or grapes, than from mohasses or grain? It is alcohol, a poison, a destroyer still. God only knows how many who have abandoned the use of distilled liquors, are still making sots of themselves, by the use of cider; and every man who habitually uses it as a drink, not only endangers himself, but gives support to those who use it to in-

In order to secure harmonious efforts among ourselves, and also to furnish a guide to our people in their operations, your committee would present the

Resolved, 1st. That cold water is the only natural bev-

From all that can intoxicate.

Resolved. 4thly. That should we be appointed to a place where there is no temperance society, upon the principle of total abstinence, we will use our influence to have one

All of which is respectfully submitted. SAMUEL HOYT,
NARRIS, Committee. JAMES G. SMITH.

* The other two will be published consecutively.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

On reading Bro. Merritt's letter to Dr. Fisk, I no ticed a mistake in relation to the doings of the N. H. Conference, on the subject of abolition. At the Portsmouth Conference when Bishop Emory left the chair, instead of the Conference appointing their own chairman, the Bishop appointed the chairman himself.—
The facts are these. After the Report of the committee on slavery had been read, and the resolution appended to that report, declaring "that the holding and treating the human species as property, was not only a sin against God, but a violation of the unalienable rights of humanity," the Bishop stated that he could not put that resolution to vote. The whole subject was at a stand for a few moments; but, as the Conference was desirous for an action on the Report it was moved, that the Conference go into a commit-tee of the whole on that subject, (having previously been informed by the Bishop we could do so,) where upon the President called a brother to take the chair s is usual in legislative bodies, and in that capacity the Report and resolutions were passed and adopted perfectly well recollect the circumstances of that ansaction, being the mover of the resolution to go into a committee of the whole on that subject. SAMUEL KELLEY.

Montpelier, Vt. Aug. 7, 1837.

Yours, &c.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. [Continued.]

hundred and fifty miles from Prairie du Chien, has sent an invitation for a missionary to be sent among them; and the last account states that a supply would be furnished early this spring. At the Ottowa Lake also, a distance of two hundred and sixty miles into the Indian country, there is a prospect of establishing a mission for the especial benefit of the Indians, as there are two devoted young men now laboring among them. Should their prospects be realized, brother Brunson states that they shall soon penetrate to the I crept silently from my hiding-place, and returned Rocky Mountains, and probably, ere long, meet their ethren who have commenced their missionary labors on the other side, in the valley of the Columbia

In prosecuting his missionary labors in the Galena District, in the Wisconsin Territory, which is now fast filling up with emigrants, brother Brunson has given a cheering account of the blessed effects of the gospel in the hearts of many of the white inhabitants, to the hearts of many of the white inhabitants, to whom he and the other preachers had preached, sev- faithfully corrected our little son for the use of pro eral of whom had been awakened and converted.
Among others, several French Catholics had been brought to the knowledge of the truth.

She succeeded in conquering the habit in her child;

She succeeded in conquering the habit in her child; brought to the knowledge of the truth.

As this is a new field of missionary le

tate, the number of converts is not given. There are, which had cost her so much pain. I did abandon benefit of the Indian tribes.

ticed among the Domestic Missions.

12. The Liberia mission still excites a deep feeling of sympathy in the Christian community. The last General Conference constituted this mission into an Annual Conference, possessing all the rights and prival than the conference constituted the rights and prival the ground only that they derive their support, not in the ordinary way, but from the Missionary Society, which pays its missionaries their full demand. By these means the superintendent of the mission will have

the same as any other Annual Conference. In September last brother Seys visited the United roved, on the 14th of October he sailed for Ifberia, tears gushing from her eyes. in company with the Rev. Squire Chase, of the One-Brown, a colored local preacher, on my tongue, I fainted and fell on the flo destined for the Liberia mission. Letters have been received containing information of their safe arrival, had drawn me to the fire, and was preparing me a Brother Barton is still at his post, in good health, and is much blessed and encouraged in his labors. There are now in the several stations in the colony fifteen issionaries, three white and twelve colored, and six

The last information received from this mission state ed that a more detailed account of it would soon be forvarded, which, we regret to say, has not been received. We can only give the numbers, therefore, as re-Ithough there can be no doubt that there has been a

siderable increase. We have engaged the services of a young gentleman of piety and talent as a physician to the mission, who is expected to sail soon, in company with two young ladies who have volunteered their services as nissionary teachers.

[To be continued.]

In 727 years, England and France were engaged 267 years in bloody warfare! These two nations have always been considered as ranking high in the scale of civilization, refinement, and Christianity!

quent washing and rubbing, will take place whether they eat fruit or not. We believe we speak the opinion of our physicians.—Boston Med. and Surgical Jour.

THE POWER OF WOMAN. EXTRACTED FROM "THE TREE AND ITS FRUITS."

I well remember the first time I ventured home in a state of intoxication. I knew my situation, and dreaded that my wife should discover it. I exerted myself to conceal it. I affected to be witty, affectionate, and social, but it was a total failure. I felt the power of the fatal poison momentarily increasing. I saw the inquiring eye of my wife fixed upon me, with a look of unutterable grief. It was only with her aid

that I was able to reach my pillow.

The checks which her ignorance had imposed upon me being now removed, all restraint was soon swept away, and I came home night after night in a erage provided by our Creator; a habitual use of any definks, whether distilled or fermented, is injurious to the physical, intellectual, and moral constitution of man.

Resolved, 2dly. That a common use of any quantity of any exposulated. I was too much entangled and corrunted to break away either from my vices or asnesoivea, zary. I nat a common use of any quantity of intoxicating drinks, is a moral evil, and inconsistent with our characters and obligations as Christians.

Resolved, 3dly. That we highly recommend to all our members, both in full connection and on trial, to abstain

I was led captive by their devices.

I became, I will not say an Infidel; for I was too

ignorant of the theory of skepticism to be one. I became a mocker. "Fools make a mock at sin;" and such a fool was I. I knew just enough of the Bible to make it my jest book. I saw that this part of my conduct was extremely painful to my pious wife, and tried to restrain myself from trifling with the Bible in ner presence; but I loved to raise loud laughter among my boisterous companions, and the indulgence served so to strengthen the pernicious babit, that I was often detected in the use of this offensive language.

It was not till I became a father, that her touching appeals on this subject reached my conscience.—
"Must this child," she would say, with tears, "be trained up under these baneful influences? Must he be taught by parental example to despise and ridicule the Scriptures with his lisping tongue, before he is able to read its contents, or realize its heavenly ori-gin? No counteracting influence of mine can obliterate from his mind the jest with which his father has

assailed this or that sacred passage."

Our son had now become an interesting little prat tler, imitating whatever he heard or saw. I perceived with a sort of diabolical pleasure, that the first efforts of his infant tongue, were to imitate my profan language; language, the recollection of which, now sends a thrill of grief and horror through my bosom. In vain did his sorrowing mother endeavor to coun-teract the influence of my wicked example. I continued to swear, and he to imitate my profanity, unconscious of its turpitude. On a certain occasion, I returned from one of my gambling excursions, and found my wife and child absent. On inquiry, I ascertained that she had gone to her customary place of retirement in a grove, at some distance from the house. I knew she had gone there for the purpose of devotion. I had been accustomed to see her retire thither at the evening twilight, and, though thought her piety unnecessary, I had no objection to it as a source of happiness to her, but that she could take her child with her, excited my surprise. I felt a curiosity to follow her. I did so, and took a posi-FOREIGN AND ABORIGINAL MISSIONS OF THE tion unseen by her, but where I had a full view of her attitude and features. She was kneeling beside a rock, on which lay her Bible before her. One hand [Continued.]

11. Our last report gave information that an attempt ad been made to establish missions among the Winer and been made to establish missions among the Winer and the continued.]

Was placed on its open pages; the other held the hand of her fair boy, who was kneeling beside her, his eyes intently fixed on her face. She was pale and debagoes, and other tribes who inhabit the prairies on the upper Mississippi. This mission has been prose-chasing each other down her cheeks, as she poured the upper Mississippi. This mission has been prosecuted with much vigor the past year. The Rev. Alfred Brunson, a member of the Pittsburgh Conferband, that he might be reclaimed and saved; but esence, having been appointed to the superintendence of this mission, in the early part of last year, removed his family to Prairie du Chien, that he might be in from those sins which were taught him by his father's the midst of his work. Openings are presented for the missionaries among the Winnebago, the Chippehim from taking thy great and holy name in vain way, and Sioux Indians; and measures have been for thou wilt not hold him guiltless, that taketh thy vay, and Sioux Indians; and measures have been dopted by brother Brunson to supply them with the word of life. A chief of the Sioux tribe, residing two fortitude, and grace, effectually to correct and break nundred and fifty miles from Prairie du Chien, has up the habit of profaneness." "Poor mother! Pretty the habit of profaneness." "Poor mother! Pretty and wining and wining off her

> home, with a conscience harrowed up by the keenes self-reproaches. I knew that her feelings were no the fitful ebullitions of passion or excitement. I had long been convinced that her conduct had been regu-lated by firm and virtuous principles, and that the Bi-

nary labor, and the and when she had restored him, she had cured me. attempts to evangelize the natives are in an incipient I resolved to abandon forever the use of language however, three missionaries devoted especially to the from that time. I was now effectually reclaimed from The others will be notissions.

Two of my prominent vices. But my habits of intemperance were daily becoming like brass bands.

Annual Conference, possessing all the rights and privileges of other Annual Conferences, except sending delegates to the General Conference, and drawing on the funds of the Book Concern, and the Chartered Fund. This latter right was denied them on the

means the superintendent of the mission will have authority, with the consent of the Conference, to receive and employ travelling preachers, to examine in this way saved me from perishing, as I was often their characters and to expel them, if found unworthy, too much intoxicated to find my way even to the door

without her assistance.

One cold, wintry night, I had been out till a lat States, and was instrumental in awakening an inter- hour, but returned free from intoxication, On comest in behalf of the mission in all places where he ing silently to the house, I saw my wretched wife held meetings. After spending a few weeks in this through the window, sitting over a handful of embers, country, in which time his health was greatly im-

A vivid sense of my own baseness came over me. erence, whose services had been accepted by I paced the yard for some moments in agony. In at-Bishop Hedding as a missionary for Cape Palmas, tempting to enter the house, with a fresh resolution

after a very boisterous voyage, in good health and bed, supposing my swoon to be the usual effect of ar spirits, and much encouraged from the prospects be-fore them. Indeed, the letters state that every thing is going on well throughout the colony, and that there other drop of any thing intoxicating. I was then are calls for help among the natives in the interior, thirty years old. Years have since passed over me, and my vow is still unbroken.

KEEP YOUR CHILDREN CLEAN.-We are now in hat season of the year when from excessive heat and the use of various fruits, children are likely to be attacked by a disorder as painful as it is dangerous We would not advise abstinence from the usual fruits of the season, for if moderately eaten, they contribute orted last year; viz., three hundred and seventy-five, greatly to the purification of the blood, and the general health of the system. But in order to guard against the complaint of the season, we would urge upon parents the importance of keeping their children perfectly clean by frequent ablutions. The distressing complaints so frequent among children during the fruit season, arise more from a want of cleanliness. implaints so frequent among children during than from an intemperate use of fruit. Indeed the disorder of the bowels in hot weather, among children whose whole surface is not kept clean by

ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1837.

Correspondents are reminded that the Editor has nothing to do with the pecuniary affairs of the Herald. They are therefore requested to observe the following

All communications for the columns of the paper, or intended for the editor's eye, should be directed to WIL-

All letters relating to subscriptions, or other busines concerns, should be directed to DAVID H. ELA, Agent of Zion's Herald. Where the two are united in one letter, it is desirable

that they be so written as to be easily separated.

HARD TIMES.

LIAM C. BROWN, Editor of Zion's Herald.

It is somewhat remarkable, that amid all the complaint of hard times, thousands of persons, who are really poor, into France the philosophy of Locke, from which circum. still find money to spend daily, to procure intoxicating liquors. There is not a day passes, but more or less persons may be seen reeling in the streets of Boston, under the influence of strong drink. In some instances we have method was applied to the investigation of the intellectual seen them early in the morning. They were just return- and moral phenomena of our nature, it was received with ing probably, from some den of debauchery, where the avidity. But in the hands of such daring speculators a night had been spent in drinking, gambling, or licentiousness, or, perhaps all.

But there are persons who have a good character for industry, who are poor, and always complaining of their guishing tenet of which was, that we are entirely depen poverty, and their adverse fortune, who yet spend a part dent upon the senses for our ideas, and that all intellectuof their scanty earnings for ardent spirits, which they dai- al exercise is the result of physical organization. The ly drink. The reason why they do not attend meeting, is because they cannot afford to hire a pew. The reason their children are not better instructed, is because they opinions. It carries "spiritualism" (the doctrine of the cannot afford to buy them books. The reason they do immateriality of the mind) to as great an extreme as the not send them to the Sabbath School is because they can- French disciples of Locke carried his "sensualism."not afford to clothe them suitably. The reason the whole The influence of Locke may be said to be annihilated family is not in more comfortable circumstances, in all re- here. This is owing chiefly to the profound and luminous spects, is because they are very poor, and cannot afford critique of Mons. Cousin, a work which has been trans to be. And yet these very persons can afford to spend money daily for rum, the cost of which is but a mere tried one of the most masterly specimens of metaphysical fle, compared with the aggregate of wretchedness which criticism extant. Cousin still retains his office as Profes grows out of its use.

dear. But, even if they be cheap, business will be dull, them are now spending their money for ardent spirits, which they will want next winter to purchase bread and prudent, and are laying by something for the winter, should be as indifferent to their wants, as they have been false and abusive to themselves, they will die of starvation, thousands upon thousands. And yet it is expected that the temperate and industrious will feed and clothe them. O, yes, as a matter of course, the poor must be taken care of!

This shows the miserable policy of our license system -a system that deserves to be branded with eternal infamy ;-a system at once ruinous to us as a country, and a individuals; -a system which is a deep insult to good sense and good morals, and a dishonor to God and his holy law. And yet we continue basely to submit to it ;-for getful of our dignity, we do obeisance to this bloated Mo loch;—we even fall down and worship it;—we prostrate ourselves before the wheels which convey its hideous visage, and suffer them to crush us to death. Would to the colleges and medical schools. It is a remnant of that God we had moral patriotism sufficient, to disenthral ourselves from this base and ignominious slavery!

WASHINGTON'S OPINION OF WAR.

How pitiful in the eye of reason and religion, is that false ambitton, which desolates the world with fire and sword, for the purpose of conquest and fame, compared to the milder virtues of making our fellow men as happy, as their frail conditions and perishable natures will permit school has been called that of Natural Religion. It con

Here is the opinion of one who was himself a warrior and competent to judge. How lamentable the fact, that such opinions are so rare. O, what a different aspect the casual notice of those facts in human nature, which would our guilty and unhappy world present, were the show the necessity of religion, the moral nature of man, principles of the Quakers on this momentous question, uni- and from those facts in nature, which teach the great let versally prevalent. We do not see how any one can sons of natural theology. Having never studied the Bidoubt the perfect congeniality of these principles with ble, (for that is a book known perhaps less than any other the gospel, any more than he can doubt the truth of the among the learned men of France) these philosophers gospel itself. How full of moral sublimity is that memo- have no idea how far the sacred doctrines agree with their rable command of our blessed Lord-But I say unto you, own tenets, and that they differ from them chiefly in de LOVE YOUR ENEMIES.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

BR. BROWN-I have read a number of short notices of revivals in your columns of late. Such intelligence is always grateful to the pious heart. I can also say that the being, and to some degree the attributes and moral gova number of very interesting conversions within a few mind, and the probability of future rewards and punishdays; several heads of families, male and temale, have ments. If the Eclectic school can be referred to as an experienced religion, and some young persons also. The indication of the times favorable to religion, certainly this work seems to be very genuine, and there appears to be a general seriousness on the minds of the congregation,

One of the schools now or which we hope and pray will end in their conversion to haps more than any other opposed to the progress of relithe good work of serving God, etc. May the Lord give to the pride of intellect, was borrowed from the Germans. us a more glorious shower. Aug. 10.

[Foreign Correspondence of the Herald.] LETTER VIII.

ETHICAL SCIENCE IN FRANCE.

Religion-The Intellectualism of Hegel.

To Mr. William C. Brown, Corresponding Secretary of the You Men's Methodist Foreign Missionary Society.

PARIS, JUNE, 1837. The importance of Philosophical Sects in Europe-Influence of

not well acquainted with the character of the French, and that it has in France its admirers and disciples, even can but little appreciate the importance of this considera- among professors the most illustrious." But this school tion. In America, we have no philosophy. Every man has attempted a project, which will soon prove itself to speculates for himself, if he troubles himself at all with be impracticable—a short lived example of the pride of the extent of our language; but on the continent of Eu- perience of all ages, oppose its first doctrines. Other rope, philosophical sects have their rise and fall, like dy- sects will be referred to in my next. nasties and state ministries. They have as much distinctiveness, and excite as much partizan interest, as religious sects do in our own country. Indeed, heretofore they have been the only means of the free and antagonist action has been preserved by the power of despots, for ages.

Since the spread of more liberal principles in Europe, to forgive sins. say for the last fifty years, philosophy has exerted an important influence on both the political and religious opindencies of the generation which receives it; that it com- sum collected at the meeting was £55 currency.

bines the favorite propensities, the ideas of predilection of an age, that it is, so to speak, its watch word." This tes. mony may give you some idea of the importance of the present topic in forming an opinion of the moral state of the country. Every one is aware of the influence of philosophy in the time of the revolution. It was the moving impulse of all its enormities. Clothed in the authority of learning by the encyclopedists, and in the fascinations of elegant literature by Rousseau and Voltaire, it became oisoned luxury to the popular taste, and spread pestilence over all the land. It became the very basis of the legislation of those days of terror, and often confounding in its folly all the social relations and rights of man, ad vanced beyond the limits of legislation and morals, inle those of religion; and enacted, with the gravity of states. men, in their official character, that the Sabbath should be abolished, that "God was a fable, the Bible a lie, death an eternal sleep," and set up a public prostitute for the worship of the people.

About the time that the encyclopedists were propaga

ting their heterogeneous opinions, Condillac introduce

stance may be dated a new epoch in the ethical speculations of the country. Bringing with it the recom tion that it was the first instance in which the inductiv the French philosophers, it was soon pushed (permit me to say) to its legitimate results, and produced, what is here called, the sensual or material school; the distin eclectic school has superseded that of the sensualists, and presents a singular example of the vicissitudes of human sor of Philosophy in the University of France, but, loaded A trying winter is advancing upon us. Bountiful as with honors and titles, he has pretty much retired from the harvest promises to be, bread stuffs will, no doubt, be the practical duties of his station. He is a member of the Chamber of Peers. His system is condemned here by and there will be but little for the poor to do. Many of evangelical Christians, as having many pernicious tender cies; but yet it may be considered as furnishing encoun aging evidence, that the philosophical inquiries of the nawith. If those who have been temperate, industrious, tion are tending to a better state than they have been in heretofore. There is no supernatural truth of Revelation, which could not be received by those who receive the "spiritualism" of the eclectic philosophy. It reveres the fact of a supreme existence. Cousin himself is a conscientious Catholic. It insists on the distinctness of min from matter, or internal and original sources of ideas, and places the chief dignity and importance of man, in his intellectual and moral nature. The Eclectic system has been on the decline for some

years, and it is difficult to say what system is now the pre vailing one. A great variety of philosophical hypother are circulating among the learned, and perhaps no one has at this moment distinction enough to entitle it to preeminence. Many of them excite attention chiefly from their extraordinary nevelty. The philosophy of organism includes a number of the professors and students of system founded by Condillac and his successors, or the system of Locke. They believe that all animation in the creation, arises from the adaptation of physical organs -that man differs from the brute, only in possessing more refined organization, that all consciousness cease with the dissolution of the body, and that all distinction of right and wrong, except those implied by the physical laws of our being, are conventional and false. Another sists of sober and intelligent men, who have not given their attention much to the metaphysical or Scriptural study of religion; but have made up their opinions from fining them more clearly, and in enjoining their practical applications. It is to be hoped, that if the pure light of Revelation can ever be made to fall on the paths of their intellectual research, these sober minded men will be led to acknowledge its superior excellence, and

One of the schools now common in France, and per-God. The church is well engaged, and well united in gion, because of its speciousness and the flattery it pays Hegel was its founder. Its summary expression is, that exister et savoia sont meme chose, sont termes identiques-to exist and to know, are the same thing, are identical terms. The object of this school seems to be, to break up the distinction which has ever been recognized by mankind, between our moral and mental natures; to reduce, of course, all religion to science, and to banish all means of human improvement, which are especially moral, or devotional, and supply their place by the refine ments of intellect. Education is to take the place of re-Philosophy in the first Revolution—Condition and the Eclectic School—Organism—Natural listers of religion are to give way to professors of science. One of the reports of the French and Foreign Bible So-My DEAR BROTHER-Much more might be said on ciety says, that "the hypothesis, as absurd as it is gratuthe subject of Popery in France, but I ought, perhaps, to itous, which has thus enthroned intelligence, in violation pass to another aspect of the moral condition of the coun- of the rights of our other faculties, has been applied to all try, and may hereafter find it convenient to refer to that parts of human knowledge, to moral sciences the most topic again. I mentioned as a second indication of the important, to all the branches of theology, of law, of hismoral state of the nation, its philosophy. An American, tory even; that it has invaded the schools of Germany, such matters. It is likewise the case, more or less, in all intellect. The principles of science, as well as the ex-

A MEMBER OF THE Y. M. M. F. M. S.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS .- A note from Rev. I. M. Bidwell, states that the work of God is still progressing at of human minds, for in religion and politics, a uniformity Provincetown, that sinners are inquiring the way to Zion, while others are rejoicing that Christ has power on earth

ENCOURAGING .- We learn by the Weslevan Missionions of the people-particularly in France and Germany; ary Notices, that at the Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan and the doctrines of the dominant school may generally Methodist Missionary Society in Grenada, one of the West be taken as an index to their moral and political condition, India Islands, the Chief Justice presided with a zeal especially in respect to the higher classes. A French which would do honor to the warmest of the Society's writer, now before me, remarks, that "the history of the friends. The Attorney General and the Speaker of the human mind, and of the theories that it has given birth to, Assembly, both addressed the meeting, spoke of Missions prove that a system of philosophy which succeeds to the in the most favorable manner, and made powerful appeals domination of another system, in the high departments of to the liberality of the people. The Governor sent £10 public instruction, reveals the intellectual and moral ten- currency, accompanied with a very kind note. The total

THE CANADA CONFERENCE.—We regret to the census of this Conference, that there has been crease of 591 members during the past year. The ber of 283 have joined the party who have assume name of Episcopal Methodists; 131 have died; 830 been expelled and dropped! How can this be account for? We are truly astonished at the declaration. number of removals is 876. This also is large. Do emigrate to the States? Will the editor of the Chri Guardian inform us on these points? The following extract which we make from the an address of the Conference to the members, is deeply itual, and contains sound advice, and exhortation

AUGUST 16, 1837.

Dear Brethren-We hope you will feel very de

the necessity and importance of cultivating habits of uine and fervent personal piety, of maintaining by s ble efforts the constant enjoyment of the love of Chrithehe heart, of possessing a conscience void of offence ward God, his family and the world, and of living con ally in the exercise of that living and fruitful faith "Which whoso'er receives
The witness in himself he hath, and consciously believes." As Christians, be especially persons of prayer. "
without ceasing." Pray always, with all prayer and
plication in the Spirit. Pray every where, in the cl
and the family, and in the assemblies of the saints;
"continue in prayer with thanksgiving" until the
enlarged and inspired desires of your hearts are gra
you here, and your Heavenly Father shall take you he

We do most earnestly urge you to a consistent and scientious observance of the whole of the Lord's da holy time. We call upon you to be in earnest in presing the sanctity of the Sabbath inviolate. We somet fear, God reckons us verily guilty in a degree in this pect. Let us amend from this hour.

We entreat you as Christians to cultivate sincere a since for the codinances and secrements, which God has since for the codinances and secrements.

tion for the ordinances and sacraments which God ha dained in his church, and in the faithful use of w we shall never fail to secure his especial blessing; let those long tried and soul profiting prudential mea grace which are rather peculiar to us as Methodists, grace which are rather peculiar to us as Methodists, as love-feasts and class-meetings, be observed with creasing care and attention. In a word, be Wesle Methodist Christians; and by your spirit, temper, versation and conduct, with respect to the church, households, and the world, be such as shall demonst that you do indeed devote yourselves, your all, to Lord, and to the promotion of the Redeemer's interangular mankind.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF MR. WESLEY .- The fol ing original Letter of Mr. Wesley, was addressed to Robert Barry, of Halifax, who is still living. It is d June 4th, 1790, which was the summer previous to decease. The writing has the appearance of being t ten with a trembling hand, and is so imperfect, that few persons would be able to read it.

London, June 4, 179 MY DEAR BROTHER-As a town of Negroes in A ica, was almost without precedent, I was struck to of a Society there. It is worthy of your peculiar I am glad our preachers visit them regularly. It wonder, that all Religious Societies should by turns and flow: particularly in an age of Revolution. The must be time, before things can settle into order.

One great point will be, for all our preachers to liv the strictest Harmony. Love as Brethren. Bewar Prejudice against each other. Open your hearts to another, without disguise or reserve. If you move with force, nothing will stand against you: The w and the Devil must fall under your feet. Now is time for Sister Barry and you to use all the Grace on e bestowed. If you do not gain you will lose by being ted [in marriage]. Let not that be the case! Be str in the Lord, and in the power of his might. I am

Your Affectionate Brother,
J. WESLE

ABOMINABLE.—The orthodox have made a Suschool book of "M'Clure's Lectures against Universim"—one of the most loathsome and anti-Christian ever issued from the New England press. Such a cis abominable—not to say infamous!—Univ. Star.

We doubt the propriety of making such a work a bath School book. It is however, one of the keenest most logical satires upon Universalism, "ever issued the New England press." We doubt whether a was ever published in this country, which has be source of so much mortification, and inextricable un ness to the Universalists, as these Lectures. We a those who have not read them, to avail themselves o

REV. MR. STEVEN'S LETTERS .- We are happ know that these letters are not only perused with dec terest by many of the readers of the Herald, but that are copied into various papers in the country, and in with flattering marks of approbation. We take ple in copying the following from the Christian Wit

an interesting Episcopalian paper, published in this c "Our readers, we are sure, will peruse with ple the following extract from a letter, addressed by Re Stevens to Rev. Mr. Horton, of this city. Mr. Ste is quite a young clergyman, of the Methodist denoi tion, and has preached two or three years in Boste crowded and delighted assemblies. We have had pleasure a few times of being charmed by his eloque Being a mere youth in years, he has not yet risen, is pleasure a few times of being charmed by his eloque Being a mere youth in years, he has not yet risen, if public estimation, to the high level to which his m assign him. He is, however, an honor to the denor tion of which he is a member, and to the country to w

he belongs.

"Mr. Stevens is now travelling in Europe for the covery of his health, and is writing interesting—and of them very able letters, for Zion's Herald."

ARMY AND NAVY CHAPLAINS .- Zion's Adve after quoting that portion of our article on the improp of ministers of the gospel becoming officers of a ves war, where it is inquired if such do not break their nation vows, says-

The decision of this question, must depend upon a vious one. Is all war forbidden by the New Testan Admitting the New Testament does not forbid nay, that it even sanctions it, under given condi which is contended for, by some—yet if a minister solemnly vowed before God to turn away his face fro contention and bloodshed, and to "maintain and se ward as much as in him lieth, quietness, peace and among all Christian people," his special vow would him to abstain from that, which those, who had not s ligated themselves might consider themselves justifi doing. The minister then, who has so vowed, and accepted such an office, is verily guilty of all we ch him with, even though it be granted, that the New tament does not forbid all war.

TITCOMB, THE MURDERER.-It will be recoll that we gave an account some months since, of the der committed by this man at Hopkinton, N. H. comb killed his fellow-workman, Russell, in a coo shop. From an article published in the Daily Herthis city, giving a short history of Titcomb, we si judge, that he has been for some time laboring under tal hallucination. For three or four years past, he been constantly impressed with the idea, that some son was seeking to take his life. He therefore changed his residence, remaining but a short time place, that he might avoid his secret enemies. The s est circumstance, it is said, would arouse his suspicio

We quote the following from the Herald. "The incident that principally induced him to co "The incident that principally induced him to co the fatal act for which he now awaits his trial, was —Some two or three friends of his fellow-workman of at the shop, and he overheard, or thought he overh these words spoken to Russell—"You have had one cl —you may have another to-day—do not let it pas This he immediately applied to himself, conceiving es the favorite propensities, the ideas of predilection of age, that it is, so to speak, its watch word." This tes. ony may give you some idea of the importance of the esent topic in forming an opinion of the moral state of country. Every one is aware of the influence of phiophy in the time of the revolution. It was the moving pulse of all its enormities. Clothed in the authority of rning by the encyclopedists, and in the fascinations of gant literature by Rousseau and Voltaire, it became isoned luxury to the popular taste, and spread pestiace over all the land. It became the very basis of the gislation of those days of terror, and often confounding its folly all the social relations and rights of man, ad. nced beyond the limits of legislation and morals, into ose of religion; and enacted, with the gravity of states en, in their official character, that the Sabbath should abolished, that " God was a fable, the Bible a lie, death eternal sleep," and set up a public prostitute for the orship of the people.

About the time that the encyclopedists were propaga. g their heterogeneous opinions, Condillac introduced to France the philosophy of Locke, from which circum. nce may be dated a new epoch in the ethical speculans of the country. Bringing with it the recommenda. n that it was the first instance in which the inductive ethod was applied to the investigation of the intellectual d moral phenomena of our nature, it was received with idity. But in the hands of such daring speculators as French philosophers, it was soon pushed (permit me say) to its legitimate results, and produced, what is re called, the sensual or material school; the distinishing tenet of which was, that we are entirely depennt upon the senses for our ideas, and that all intellectuexercise is the result of physical organization. The lectic school has superseded that of the sensualists, and esents a singular example of the vicissitudes of human inions. It carries "spiritualism" (the doctrine of the imateriality of the mind) to as great an extreme as the ench disciples of Locke carried his "sensualism."ne influence of Locke may be said to be annihilated re. This is owing chiefly to the profound and luminous itique of Mons. Cousin, a work which has been translad by an American writer, and perhaps may be considerone of the most masterly specimens of metaphysical iticism extant. Cousin still retains his office as Profesr of Philosophy in the University of France, but, loaded ith honors and titles, he has pretty much retired from e practical duties of his station. He is a member of the hamber of Peers. His system is condemned here by vangelical Christians, as having many pernicious tendenies; but yet it may be considered as furnishing encourging evidence, that the philosophical inquiries of the naion are tending to a better state than they have been in. eretofore. There is no supernatural truth of Revelation, which could not be received by those who receive th 'spiritualism" of the eclectic philosophy. It reveres the fact of a supreme existence. Cousin himself is a conscientious Catholic. It insists on the distinctness of mind

from matter, or internal and original sources of ideas, and

places the chief dignity and importance of man, in his in-

tellectual and moral nature.

The Eclectic system has been on the decline for some years, and it is difficult to say what system is now the prevailing one. A great variety of philosophical hypotheses are circulating among the learned, and perhaps no one eminence. Many of them excite attention chiefly from their extraordinary novelty. The philosophy of organism includes a number of the professors and students of the colleges and medical schools. It is a remnant of the system founded by Condillae and his successors, or the system of Locke. They believe that all animation in the creation, arises from the adaptation of physical organs -that man differs from the brute, only in possessing a more refined organization, that all consciousness ceases with the dissolution of the body, and that all distinction of right and wrong, except those implied by the physical laws of our being, are conventional and false. Another school has been called that of Natural Religion. It consists of sober and intelligent men, who have not given their attention much to the metaphysical or Scriptural study of religion; but have made up their opinions from the casual notice of those facts in human nature, which show the necessity of religion, the moral nature of man, and from those facts in nature, which teach the great lessons of natural theology. Having never studied the Bible, (for that is a book known perhaps less than any other among the learned men of France) these philosophers have no idea how far the sacred doctrines agree with their own tenets, and that they differ from them chiefly in defining them more clearly, and in enjoining their practical applications. It is to be hoped, that if the pure light of Revelation can ever be made to fall on the paths of their intellectual research, these sober minded men will be led to asknowledge its superior excellence, and contend for it with the candor of conviction. They acknowledge the being, and to some degree the attributes and moral government of God, the spirituality and immortality of the mind, and the probability of future rewards and punishments. If the Eclectic school can be referred to as an indication of the times favorable to religion, certainly this one can be, as still more so. One of the schools now common in France, and per-

haps more than any other opposed to the progress of religion, because of its speciousness and the flattery it pays to the pride of intellect, was borrowed from the Germa Hegel was its founder. Its summary expression is, that exister et savoia sont meme chose, sont termes identiques-to exist and to know, are the same thing, are identical terms. The object of this school seems to be, to break up the distinction which has ever been recognized by mankind, between our moral and mental natures; to reduce, of course, all religion to science, and to banish all means of human improvement, which are especially moral, or devotional, and supply their place by the refinements of intellect. Education is to take the place of religion; churches are to be converted into colleges; ministers of religion are to give way to professors of science. One of the reports of the French and Foreign Bible Society says, that "the hypothesis, as absurd as it is gratuitous, which has thus enthroned intelligence, in violation of the rights of our other faculties, has been applied to all parts of human knowledge, to moral sciences the most important, to all the branches of theology, of law, of history even; that it has invaded the schools of Germany, and that it has in France its admirers and disciples, even among professors the most illustrious." But this school has attempted a project, which will soon prove itself to he impracticable-a short lived example of the pride of intellect. The principles of science, as well as the experience of all ages, oppose its first doctrines. Other sects will be referred to in my next. A MEMBER OF THE Y. M. M. F. M. S.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS .- A note from Rev. I. M. Bidwell, states that the work of God is still progressing at Provincetown, that sinners are inquiring the way to Zion, while others are rejoicing that Christ has power on earth to forgive sins.

ENCOURAGING .- We learn by the Wesleyan Mission ry Notices, that at the Annual Meeting of the Weslevan Methodist Missionary Society in Grenade, one of the West ndia Islands, the Chief Justice presided with a zeal which would do honor to the warmest of the Society's riends. The Attorney General and the Speaker of the Assembly, both addressed the meeting, spoke of Missions n the most favorable manner, and made powerful appeals o the liberality of the people. The Governor sent £10 urrency, accompanied with a very kind note. The total am collected at the meeting was £55 currency.

the census of this Conference, that there has been a decrease of 591 members during the past year. The number of 283 have joined the past whether the conference of 591 members during the past year. The number of 283 have joined the past whether the conference of 591 members during the con ber of 283 have joined the party who have assumed the name of Episcopal Methodists; 131 have died; 830 have been expelled and dropped! How can this be accounted for? We are truly astonished at the declaration. The for? We are truly astonished at the declaration. The stant dread of losing his life. The same feeling haunts the same feeling haunts and the same feeling haunts. emigrate to the States? Will the editor of the Christian Guardian inform us on these points?

AUGUST 16, 1837.

The following extract which we make from the annual address of the Conference to the members, is deeply spiritual, and contains sound advice, and exhortation.

Dear Brethren-We hope you will feel very deeply Dear Brethren—we hope you will leel very deeply the necessity and importance of cultivating habits of genuine and fervent personal piety, of maintaining by suitable efforts the constant enjoyment of the love of Christ in the heart, of possessing a conscience void of offence toward God, his family and the world, and of living continually in the exercise of that living and fruitful faith

The witness in himself he hath, and consciously believes."

As Christians, he especially persons of prayer. "Pray without ceasing." Pray always, with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit. Pray every where, in the closet, and the family, and in the assemblies of the saints; and "continue in prayer with thanksgiving" until the most enlarged and inspired desires of your hearts are granted you here, and your Heavenly Father shall take you home to rest.

to rest.

We do most earnestly urge you to a consistent and conscientious observance of the whole of the Lord's day as holy time. We call upon you to be in earnest in preserving the sanctity of the Sabbath inviolate. We sometimes fear, God reckons us verily guilty in a degree in this restantial.

Pect. Let us amend from this hour.
We entreat you as Christians to cultivate sincere affective and the survey of t we entreat you as constants to Cultivate the ordinances and sacraments which God has ordained in his church, and in the faithful use of which we shall never fail to secure his especial blessing; and let those long tried and soul profiting prudential means of grace which are rather peculiar to us as Methodists, such grace white and class-meetings, be observed with in-creasing care and attention. In a word, be Wesleyan Methodist Christians; and by your spirit, temper, con versation and conduct, with respect to the church, your households, and the world, he such as shall demonstrate that you do indeed devote yourselves, your all, to the Lord, and to the promotion of the Redeemer's interests

ORIGINAL LETTER OF MR. WESLEY.-The following original Letter of Mr. Wesley, was addressed to Mr. Robert Barry, of Halifax, who is still living. It is dated style of his article is not proper for publication; 2d, it June 4th, 1790, which was the summer previous to his should have been sent to the paper in which the accusadecease. The writing has the appearance of being written with a trembling hand, and is so imperfect, that but paid. few persons would be able to read it.

London, June 4, 1790. must be time, before things can settle into order.

One great point will be, for all our preachers to live in nother, without disguise or reserve. If you move on with force, nothing will stand against you: The world and the Devil must fall under your feet. Now is the time for Sister Barry and you to use all the Grace on each bestowed. If you do not gain you will lose by being united [in marriage]. Let not that be the case! Be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. I am

Your Affectionate Brother. Mr. Barry.

ABOMINABLE.—The orthodox have made a Sunda ABOMINABLE.—The orthodox nave made a Sunday school book of "M'Clure's Lectures against Universalism"—one of the most loathsome and anti-Christian works ever issued from the New England press. Such a course is abominable—not to say infamous!—Univ. Star.

We doubt the propriety of making such a work a Sab- to purchase even a cheap article. bath School book. It is however, one of the keenest, and most logical satires upon Universalism, "ever issued from the New England press." We doubt whether a work was ever published in this country, which has been a source of so much mortification, and inextricable uneasiness to the Universalists, as these Lectures. We advise first opportunity.

REV. MR. STEVEN'S LETTERS .- We are happy to n copying the following from the Christian Witness, resting Episcopalian paper, published in this city.

"Our readers, we are sure, will person
the following extract from a letter, addressed by Rev. A.
Stevens to Rev. Mr. Horton, of this city. Mr. Stevens
is quite a young clergyman, of the Methodist denomination, and has preached two or three years in Boston, to
crowded and delighted assemblies. We have had the
pleasure a few times of being charmed by his eloquence.
Being a mere youth in years, he has not yet risen, in the
public estimation, to the high level to which his merits
public estimation, to the high level to which his merits
your bosom. Your readers were edified with something like twenty articles in your paper, in reference
thing like twenty articles in your paper, in reference "Our readers, we are sure, will peruse with pleasure

Mr. Stevens is now travelling in Europe for the recovery of his health, and is writing interesting—and so of them very able letters, for Zion's Herald."

ARMY AND NAVY CHAPLAINS.—Zion's Advocate, and the second your only witness, you boasted that after quoting that portion of our article on the impropriety of ministers of the gospel becoming officers of a vessel of ministers of the gospel becoming officers of a vessel of the gospel becoming of the gospel becoming officers of a vessel of the gospel becoming officers of a vessel of the gospel becomes a contract of the gospel of the gospel becomes a contract of the gospel of the gospel of the gospel becomes of the gospel of

The decision of this question, must depend upon a previous one. Is all war forbidden by the New Testament?

Admitting the New Testament does not forbid warnay, that it even sanctions it, under given conditions, accepted such an office, is verily guilty of all we charged tament does not forbid all war.

TITCOMB, THE MURDERER.-It will be recollected been constantly impressed with the idea, that some person was seeking to take his life. He therefore often changed his residence, remaining but a short time in a if you refuse, I will publicly brand you with the epiderosom was seeking to take his life. He therefore often changed his residence, remaining but a short time in a if you refuse, I will publicly brand you with the epiderosom was seeking to take his life. place, that he might avoid his secret enemies. The slightest circumstance, it is said, would arouse his suspicions .- the truth. We quote the following from the Herald.

"The incident that principally induced him to commit the fatal act for which he now awaits his trial, was this:

Some two or three friends of his fellow-workman called in the whole affair from beginning to end," and asserting the trial that "there was not the slightest vestige of truth in the whole affair from beginning to end," and asserting that "there was not the slightest vestige of truth in the whole affair from beginning to end," and asserting that "there was not the slightest vestige of truth in the whole affair from beginning to end," and asserting the whole affair from the slightest vestige of truth in the whole affair from beginning to end, as the slightest vestige of truth in the whole affair from beginning to end, as the slightest vestige of truth in the whole affair from beginning to end," and asserting the slightest vestige of truth in the whole affair from beginning to end," and asserting the slightest vestige of truth in the whole affair from beginning to end, as the slightest vestige of truth in the whole affair from beginning to end, as the slightest vestige of truth in the whole affair from beginning to end, as the slightest vestige of truth in the whole affair from beginning to end, as the slightest vestige of truth in the whole affair from beginning to end, as the slightest vestige of truth in the whole affair from beginning to end, as the slightest vestige of truth in the whole affair from beginning to end, as the slightest vestige of truth in the whole affair from beginning to end, as the slightest vestige of truth in the whole affair from beginning to end, as the slightest vestige of truth in the whole affair from beginning to end, as the slightest vestige of truth in the slightest vesti at the shop, and he overheard, or thought he overheard, ing that I was its author, you endeavor to neutralize these words spoken to Russell—'You have had one chance—you may have another to-day—do not let it pass.'—
This he immediately applied to himself, conceiving these you call me "this hair-brained zealot"—"the young

him now. He says they are going to burn the jail down to destroy him, and frequently refuses his victuals for days together, thinking it is poisoned. His brother was making arrangements to get him into the Lunatic Asylum at Worcester at the time he killed Russell, and it is to be regretted that it was not effected a few months ago."

THE STUDENT'S ACCOUNT BOOK .- The object of this book, says the introduction, is to provide students with the means of keeping an account of their pecuniary concerns with ease and correctness, and to promote habits of accuracy and economy.

We would certainly recommend every young man, about entering an academical, or collegiate course of study, to provide himself with a copy of this prepared blank book. Nothing serves more to discipline the mind, and tends in a greater degree to assist in the formation of correct habits, than a systematic and rigid attention in early life, to the keeping of correct accounts. And this alone should be a sufficient reason with every student, to induce him to engage in it.

MT We have received a communication from Thomas W. Lanphere, in answer to an article published in the Universalist Watchman, Montpelier, Vt., in which it was stated that " T. W. L. made his appearance in Bath, N. H. and reported himself as a Methodist preacher, professing to have been three years at the Methodist school at Wilbraham, Mass.; that the professed honesty of T. W. L. gained him admittance into the Universalist church to preach, under the name of Lambert, and that he was recognized by a gentleman present as a Mr. Lanphere; and also that this individual (viz. T. W. L.) passed spurious \$5 bills on the Amherst, Mass., Bank.'

Mr. Lanphere supposes himself to be the individual referred to, his name being given, &c. He utterly denies the whole statement, and asserts that he has not been in the town of Bath for three years past.

We have ourselves however a word or two of complaint against our correspondent, and the 1st is, that the

THE MISSIONARY, A BLESSING .- The Legislative London, June 4, 1790.
My Dear Brother—As a town of Negroes in Amercessity of Missionary labors, in preparing the negro popuica, was almost without precedent, I was struck to hear lation for freedom, say, -" We must ingenuously confess, of a Society there. It is worthy of your peculiar care, that our success in this most important object, is mainly I am glad our preachers visit them regularly. It is no to be ascribed, under the blessing of Divine Providence, wonder, that all Religious Societies should by turns ebb and flow: particularly in an age of Revolution. There

REV. CHRISTMAS EVANS .- A correspondent of the the strictest Harmony. Love as Brethren. Beware of New York Evangelist states, that this celebrated Welsh Prejudice against each other. Open your hearts to one preacher is still living at Denbigh in Wales. He is about eighty years of age, but his intellect is as clear, his imagination as active, and his eloquence as powerful, as in the

> THE CROPS .- The papers from every section of the country speak of abundant crops with regard to what has been harvested, and a fair promise of equal abundance, in regard to what is to come. The state of things, however, continues to be such, in relation to business, that it is the duty of all to be saving and economical. It is the duty of the rich to be so, that they may be able to give the more to the poor. It is the duty of the poor to be so, that they may be better able to meet the wants of a hard winter. Provisions may be much cheaper then than now, but if a man can get no work he has nothing wherewith

Williams, the notorious quack, who figured so largely in Boston, and subsequently in various other places, is now at Cincinnati, Ohio. He has wheedled the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette into the publication of a column of matter, eulogizing his skill, which we are sorry to see those who have not read them, to avail themselves of the has been copied into the Western Christian Advocate.

IF A correspondent of the Chronicle and Patriot states know that these letters are not only perused with deep interest by many of the readers of the Herald, but that they street in this city, where the State Bank now stands, are copied into various papers in the country, and in some, with flattering marks of approbation. We take pleasure in country the first papers in the country and in some, there are soon to be erected five or six large and substantial buildings, suitable for banking-houses, insurance

The English papers state that the population of New

thing like twenty articles in your paper, in reference to F. P. Tracy; and with the assistance of Henry Plimpton of Southbridge, a Universalist rum-seller, and Joseph Stedman his patron, also a Universalist.

war, where it is inquired if such do not break their ordi-nation vows, says—
that Universalists could not produce negative evi-dence; and you seem to be careless of the fact, that every objection you made was against what F. P. Tracy never stated. You argued long to prove there never was a legal society of Universalists in South-bridge. Nobody ever said there was. You spent nay, that it even sanctions it, under given conditions, which is contended for, by some—yet if a minister has solemnly vowed before God to turn away his face from all though "Sabbath after Sabbath," meant any thing contention and bloodshed, and to "maintain and set forward as much as in him lieth, quietness, peace and doubtless, by your nearly twenty articles, and among all Christian people," his special vow would bind him to abstain from that, which those, who had not so obligated themselves might consider themselves justified in the convergence of the convergenc doing. The minister then, who has so vowed, and then accepted such an office, is verily guilty of all we charged him with, even though it be granted, that the New Tes-to be laughed at, and they are men too, who know both your witness and your correspondent. Sir, that story, in every thing essential, is too true for your

imfort or convenience. I would not have said so much, had it not been for that we gave an account some months since, of the mur-der committed by this man at Hopkinton, N. H. Tit-in the 943d number of your paper. Whether I do comb killed his fellow-workman, Russell, in a cooper's shop. From an article published in the Daily Herald of dalous, I have not yet fully decided. I have publishthis city, giving a short history of Titcomb, we should judge, that he has been for some time laboring under mental hallucination. For three or four years part in here tal hallucination. For three or four years past, he has salism you have ever seen, these excel." But I defy het properly designating the man who does not tell Show the misrepresentations. This barefaced and shameless assertion, is not your only weapon.

controversy. Personal reflections are not only destitute of effect, in respect to the question in discussion, but they are productive of real evil. They obstruct mental improvement, and corrupt public morals.

They indicate in him who uses them, a mind hostile to the truth; for they prevent even solid arguments from receiving the attention to which they are justly en-

titled."—Hedges Logic, p. 161.

I leave you to broil on that gridiron, charged by andard treatise on logic, with being an obstructor o mental improvement, a corrupter of public morals, and having a mind hostile to the truth.

As to the rest, I wish to say but little. Whether

our Bishops will stoop to notice your braggart chal-lenge, or whether Dr. Fisk and Rev. T. Merritt wish to defeat you over again, or whether Rev. O. Scott has forgotten the manner in which you closed the columns of the Trumpet against him, so as to trust you again, I am not authorized to say, though I ap-prehend it would not take a prophet to predict. Nor do I wish to defend the course formerly pursued by Methodist periodicals, farther than to say, that they have published what they agreed to, which is twice as much as the Trumpet has done.

I barely assure you, that I only despise the course you take, and shall refer the question, whether I un-derstand, or am capable of discussing Universalism, to the decision of a tribunal more competent and honest than yourself. If I only understand how to honest than yourself. If I only understand how to misrepresent it, you must blame those who have taught me—Flagg and Dodge, to whose rant I was once a pleased listener, and Ballou, Whittemore, Smith, Thompson, and Huntington, whose works fill a place on the shelves of my library. Perhaps if I should use their language, I could not "give a correct statement of what Universalism is." I am more and more satisfied as I read, that its defenders do not know themselves.

L. Collins—A. Knight—T. Vincent—D. K. Banister—T. W. Gile—O. Perrin—R. Moulton—W. Ramsdell—R. Tilton (\$10.)—T. Henson—R. Bowen—E. Dimmick (Jan. 1, 1838.)—B. Parker, Jr.—E. K. Avery—J. Adams—C. Adams (no mistake of ours.)—T. Howland (sent)—I. M. Bidwell (sent)—S. G. Hiler, Jr.—J. W. Case (it is done.)—S. Kelley (2 vols. \$1,20.)—J. W. Lewis (sent)—E. B. Bradford (sent)—J. H. Stevens—C. E. Clarke—E. Bradley (sent)—T. W. Butterfield (sent)—P. M. Way—J. G. Robinson—H. H. White (freight was paid, 37 cents.)

do not know themselves.

Whether Mr. Ballou authorized you to write as you have done, I know not. If he did, I envy not the happiness or honor he will obtain by the mode of reasoning he adopts. I however am inclined to think Mr. Ballou would not be a party in the publication of such an article. He is too much of a gentleman. If he did not authorize you then, I beg leave to assure you, that in my opinion you have meddled with that which is none of your business, by attempting to direct a controversy, in which you have not been ad-C. Pease, \$1 each. mitted as a party. SCRUTINY.

General Intelligence.

Remarkable Preservation .- The Kinderhook Sentine relates the following particulars of a thrilling incident which occurred at Claverack, (N. Y.) on Wednesday of the last week:—A daughter of Mr. John Schermerhorn, the last week:—A daughter of Mr. John Schermerhorn, aged 12 years, went to the well to draw a pail of water, holding in her arms her infant brother, fifteen months old, and while in the act of lowering the bucket lost her balance, and both were precipitated to the bottom of the well, which is thirty-six feet deep. The piercing cries of the girl first attracted the attention of a young brother, who having ascertained their perilous situation, ran into the house to convey the heart-rending intelligence to his mother. She rushed from the house, and in a moment was leaning over the well-curd contemplating the horrid spectacle. The cries of the elder child and the waitings of the younger, both struggling in the water below, pierced her very soul. Her presence of mind did not, however, quite forsake her in this most trying moment, and lowering the bucket within reach of her daughter, she directed her to cling to it, which she did, at the same time holding ing the bucket within reach of ner daughter, she directed her to cling to it, which she did, at the same time holding the child with a firm grasp. With the aid of a female friend who happened to be in the house when the alarm was first given, Mr. S. proceeded to draw up the bucket, and had elevated it about two-thirds of the distance, when

The cup of the mother's anguish was now full, and in The cup of the mother's anguish was now full, and in wild despair she ran for assistance, but had not proceeded far before she was called back, as her daughter had succeeded in getting into the bucket, and entreated to be drawn up. Again with the assistance of her friend, Mrs. S. commenced elevating the bucket, and happily succeeded in rescuing her daughter; but her feelings may be more easily imagined than described, when she discovered that her infant was still in the well. Once more she ran for activation and the well. Once more she ran for activation and the proceeded and the process of the second Consequence and the process of the second Consequence and having proceeded several bundred. for assistance, and having proceeded several hundred yards returned with an Irish laborer, who immediately desended the well, and in a few moments restored the lost child to the bosom of its agonized mother. Death had apparently sealed its eyes forever, but medical aid having pleen procured and restoratives resorted to, after the lapse of several hours signs of returning animation were discovered, and the little unfortunate was again brought form death to life to the investment living fit methods. from death to life, to the inexpressible joy of its mother and on the following day was as playful as ever.—Trans

[How unsuitable to send a child only 12 years old, with in infant in her arms of fifteen months, to draw water from an open well. We hope all parents who read the above will take warning.—ED.]

Census	oj	4	P	ш	a	iu	m	0	J	J.	la	33	a	CN	u	
Counties.																Populatio
Suffolk, .								٠					•			81,984
Essex,																93,689
Middlesex,																98,565
Worcester,																96,551
Hampshire																30,413
Hampden,	٠.															33,627
Franklin, .						:										28,655
Berkshire,																39,101
Norfolk, .																50,399
Bristol,																58,152
Plymouth,																46,253
Barnstable																31,109
Dukes,	٠.															. 3,78
Nantucket,	,															. 9,049
																701,33

Note .- " The inmates of the State Prison, of the severa nospitals, jails and houses of correction, and the students in colleges, academies and high schools, not belonging o the towns in which said colleges, academies and high chools are located, and State paupers," were not enumeated in the taking of the Census.—Boston Patriot.

It will be recollected that we published an account of It will be recollected that we published an account of the death of Mr. Hawley, of Ridgefield, Conn., and sev-eral of his family, by lightning. They were all in bed at the time they were killed, and we expressed some surprise at the time, as we seldom hear of death from lightning while the person was in bed, feathers being considered nonconductors of electricity. We copy the following additional particulars of this melancholy event from the County Herald, from which it will be seen "that all the persons

killed slept on straw beds."—Allas.
"The portion to the north-east broke three panes of glass, as it entered the room of the father, Enoch Hawley, glass, as it thereof the room of the latter, laboral rawley, who was killed instantly. Here it formed a right angle, influenced probably by the stone work of the chimney, and cut the wall midway from the floor to the ceiling, about three-sixteenths of an inch by half an inch. Descending the chimney, it entered the wall of the basement near the south east corner, and close by the head of the near the south east corner, and chose by the head of the child. The father and child were gasping as the old lady entered the room, and were dead before she returned from her neighbor's house, whither she went for assistance. The fluid continued in a south-easterly direction, and in its course broke in the head of a small keg which lay in its way. About fifty feet from the house it came in context with a really exercise of which lay above ground. tact with a rock, a portion of which lay above ground. This rock was blasted as with a charge of gunpowder. One portion would weigh about 75 pounds. The rock appeared to have been perfectly sound. It was understood that all the persons killed slept on a straw bed. The house was uninjured, and it is most remarkable that the wife should have been spared, while the husband on the one side and the child on the other were killed."

The Canada Conference, that there has been a decrease of 591 members during the party who have assumed the party who are acquainted with the strange hallucinations of a monomaniac, can imagine the horror and wretchedness of this unfortunate such that the declaration. The same feeling haunts are party who are acquainted with the eves of many, but those was an example of ance of a work so inconsistent with reason, politeness, or morality.

Suffer me, sir, to direct your attention to a condemnation of yourself, written by one who knew the force of just such arguments as you have employed. "Personal reflections on an adversary, should in no instance be indulged. Whatever be his private character, his foibles should not be named or alluded to in ter, his foibles should not be named or alluded to in the canvass was spread—the hawsers cast off—and with the Rising States. The hour for sailing arrived, and every man went peaceably and soberly on board of the brig as she lay at the wharf. The pilot stepped on the deck—the canvass was spread—the hawsers cast off—and the old weather-beaten pilot says that he never heard so little noise or saw such a temperate and obedient crew, on board of any vessel that he ever carried out to sea.—

New Bedford Gaz.

> STEWARD'S MEETING-BOSTON DISTRICT. A meeting of the Stewards that have been selected on Boston District, in conformity with the directions of the Boston District, in conformity with the directions of the Discipline, Part 2—Sec. 5—pp. 173 and 174, will be held in Boston, in the business room of the Bennett-st. Church, Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1837, at 2 o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance is expected—the meeting will commence precisely at the time appointed.

B. OTHEMAN, P. E. Aug. 16.

CAMP-MEETING AT EASTFORD. A Camp-meeting will be held at Eastford, Conn., commencing Sept. 4. Our brethren, ministers and members, not only on this, but also on the adjacent districts, are respectfully invited and earnestly solicited to attend. Let spectfully invited and carness.
none come depending on pedlars.
D. Dorchester, P. Elder.

All communications designed for the subscriber, may b L. D. BARROWS. directed to Rindge, N. H.

PAYMENTS FOR THE HERALD

For the week ending Aug. 14th. A. Knight, T. Vincent, J. Keach, G. Hanson, S. K. Fielding, W. Masters, T. Larrabee, L. Shaw, H. J. Wood, M. Wadleigh, S. Tilton, A. M. Brown, M. Webber, H. Rich, A. Putnam, L. Corbin, J. C. Church, I. Whiton, N. Jones, T. Waterman, S. Hill, C. Morgan, H. G. Somerby, H. R. Barrett, W. Hathaway, and R. L. Bishop, \$2 L. Collins, A. Hammond, A. Sprague, E. Brown, and

BOOKS FORWARDED.

All concerned are informed that their orders for books from the Depository, have been answered accord M. Chase will recollect his books were to be sent to

Springfield.

C. R. Harding's package was not called for. How shall it be sent ?

MARRIED,

In this city, Mr. Allen G. Pitchell, of Warren, R.I., to Miss Eliza B. Blasland, of Bath, Me.—By Rev. Mr. Sargent, Mr. Alvah Skinner to Miss Olive Moulton—On the 9th inst. by Rev. E. Otheman, Mr. Seth Hall to Miss Merribee E. Dame.

In Edgartown, Mr. Henry A. Coffin to Miss Susan L. Osborn.
In Newport, R.I., Mr. Geo. A. Greene, of Cambridge, to Miss Avis F. Sanford, of Portsmouth, R.I.
In New Ipswich, N.H., Mr. Samuel W. Bent, of this city, to Miss Mary Narcissa, daughter of Joseph Barrett,

In this city, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Amos Sumner, 51; go her hold, and both were again precipitated to the bottom of the well. Erasmus Thompson, Esq. 39; Mr. Benj. Sweetser, 65.— Deaths in this city for the week ending Aug. 12, male

occasioned by a wound in his toe with a pitch-fork, whil Ames, 74.

Esq. 54. In Canton, Mrs. Salome Davidson, of this city, 70. In Hyannis Port, Mr. David Scudder, 37, of the firm of Scudder & Park, of this city. In Barnstable, Mrs. Rhoda, wife of Mr. Edward Mars

n, 60.—At Marston's Mills, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr low Marston, 72. In Stonington, Conn., Mr. David Weld, formerly of Roxbury, 76.

In Canterbury, N.H., Hon. Ezekiel Morill, 58 In Hampden, Conn., Rev. Abraham Alling, 82. Drowned, off Block Island, on the 30th ult., Ca jah Nickerson, jr., of Dennis, master of schr. Nahant, o Plymouth for Fredericksburg.

Ship News.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Monday, Aug. 7.

Arrived, Ships Henry Lee, Bangs, Valparaiso; Wm Gray, Bartol, Calcutta;—Barks Venice, Loring, T Island; Norfolk, Bullard, N Orleans;—Brigs Maria, Mayo, Xibra; Castor, Cutts, Pensacola; Pandora, Drake, Charleston; Nite, Amazon, Eagle and Antares, Philad; New England, Crooker, Bath;—Schs Warrior, Miller, Sydney, CB; Ceylon, Aiken, St Johns, NB; Caspian, Pace, Savannah; Melissa, Jarvis, Washington, NC; Lexington, Edwin, Roanoke, Amphitrite and Nile, Philad; Andromeda, Delaware City; Ganges, Albany; Compeer, Edward and Napoleon, Kingston, NY; Exchange and Salem, N York; Challenge, Calais.

Cleared, Ship Harold, Hall, N Orleans;—Brigs Acton, MONDAY, Aug. 7.

em, N York; Challenge, Calais.

Cleared, Ship Harold, Hall, N Orleans;—Brigs Acton. Higgins, and Swittsure, Proctor, Sydney;—Sche Andrew Adams, Sproul, do; Pocahontas, M'Carthy, Wilmington, NC; Antelope, Gifford, Richmond; Vermont, Hartford; Prospect, Wiscasset.

Arrived, Brigs Quincy, Jones, Trieste; Casket, Paine, Smyrna; Antioch, Barnes, Maracaibo; Casset, Paine, Smyrna; Antioch, Barnes, Maracaibo; Savage, Hancock, Cape Haytien; Hope & Susan, Norlolk; Wm I King and Gleaner, Philad; Samuel, N York; Edward

Preble, Eastport.

Cleared, Ship Robert Pulsford, Miner, N Orleans;—
Brigs Creole, Hodge, Surinam; Billow, Curtis, Sydney;
Sarah & Phebe, Babbidge, Bridgeport; Rupee, Bangs, N
Orleans;—Schs Superior, N York; Mary Adams, Boothbay.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9. Arrived, Brig Essex, Mitchell, StMartins;—Schs Harriet, Sweetser, Bridgeport, C B; Compliance and Treont. N York.

Cleared, Bark Cuba, Storer, Havana; -Brigs Martha, Cleared, Bark Cuba, Storer, Havana;—Brigs Martha, Howes, Gibraltar and Malaga; Lycoming, Daggett, Pictou; Alfred Tyler, Carpenter, Sydney; Lodi, Philad; Alcenus, Bath;—Schs Albatross, Clough, Pictou; Girard, Duell, Bridgeport, CB; Annawan, Atkins, Richmond; Trio, Boston and Wm Roscoe, N York; Mary, Eastport. THURSDAY, Aug. 10.

THURSDAY, Aug. 10.

Arrived, Ship Arno, Scudder, Batavia;—Brigs Toinette, Ewer, Rotterdam; Union, Adie, Trinidad; Omar, Crosby, Havana; Acadian, Lane, Halifax; Cashier, Baltimore;—Schs Grecian, Ryder, Bonaire; Mechanic and Potomac, Pictou; Meridian, Philad; Victor, Albany; Reeside, N York; Angerona, Saco.

Cleared, Brigs Wave, Winchell, St Thomas; Olive Chamberlain, Holmes, Sydney; Rome, Fowler, Pictou;

Cecilia, Baltimore; Palm, Snow, Philad; -Schs Emerald, Murch, Curacoa; Hitty Tom, Philad.

FRIDAY, Aug. 11.

Arrived, Brigs Blucher, Reed, Alexandria; Chatham, Baltimore;—Schs Richard, Baker, Richmond; Roxana, Thomaston; Free Trade, Bangor; Delia, Augusta; Lion, Portland; Ploughboy, Kennebunk.

Cleared, Bark Burlington, Evans, Cronstadt;—Brigs Houlton, Thompson, Bangor; Amazon, Nichols, Prospect; Rapid, Jewett, Portland;—Schs Albion, Bangor; Everlina, Portland; Wm Tell, Dover; Frances, N Bedford.

SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

Arrived, Ship Admittance, Soule, Liverpool;—Brigs Africa, Ingersoll, Malta; Dove, Hufflington, Messina; Favorite, Clay, and Uzardo, Burgess, Pictou; Exertion, York, do;—Schs Larkin, Churbuck, Bridgeport, C B; Proxy, Hatch, Pictou; Hannah, Robinson, Wiscasset; Tremont, Bangor; Herald, Augusta; Sydney, Bath. Cleared, Ship Henry Ewbank, Leach, Antwerp;—Bark Talent, Jenkins, Richmond;—Brigs Czarina, Cronstadt; Helen, Wiscassett; Chili, Pfister, Mobile; Vesta, Baltimore; Peru, Philad;—Schs Warrior, Miller, Sydney; Ceylon, Aiken, St John, NB; Mary Ann, Jenkins, Washington, NC; Benj Biglow, Albany; Mary, Fancy and Rochester, N York; Challenge, Calais; Comet, Belfast; Delta, Augusta; Minerva, Portsmouth.

Sundat, Aug. 13.

Arrived, Ships Nantasket, Crocker, Liverpool; Henry Clay, Elwell, Liverpool;—Bark Franklin, Gibbs, Trinidad;—Brigs Benjamin, Creamer, Mansanilla; Almena, Doane, Norfolk; Sylph, Philad; Sophronia Dole, Gardiner;—Schs George, Tripe, Port au Platt; Caroline, Lucas, Cienfuegos; Caspian, Ryan, Bridgeport, CB; Alnomak, Eastport; Emerald, Augusta; Citizen, Camden; Helen, Bath; Ambassador, Philad.

At Quarantine, Brig Plate, from Man.

At Quarantine, Brig Plato, from Mogadore.

The bark Marblehead, of Boston, Capt. Ranlett, from Matanzas for St Petersburg, was lost on the western reef of the Little Bahama Bank, on the 2d inst., during a hurricane. Capt. Ranlett and crew took to their boats, and at the same time the brig Howell of Charleston, S. C. came drifting on the same reef, but being light she only struck once or twice. Capt. R. hailed them, and told them to let go their anchors—which they did. Capt. R. with his crew made for the brig and just succeeded in getting on board as the long boat sunk with their clothes. They found no one on board but the cook and a boy, (as she had been run into off Cape Florida, and the captain and crew had left her, thinking she was sinking.) Capt. R. took command of the brig, cut away the masts, stopped the leak,—the next day got up jury masts and set sail for Charleston, where he arrived on the 7th inst. with a cargo of fruit, sugar and specie. The Marblehead was a fine vessel, and had a cargo of 1700 boxes white sugar. The insurance on the vessel, cargo, &c. amounts to \$90,500. insurance on the vessel, cargo, &c. amounts to \$90,500.

Notice to Mariners.—The new Light Houses on the North point of Block Island, will be lighted up on or about the 20th inst. The site of the new lights is about the third of a mile in rear of the old ones, on nearly a due South course. Mariners in passing the point at night, must be careful to give it a corresponding berth. The elevation will be a few feet higher than formerly, owing to the rise of ground; and the distance of the lights from each other about forty feet, being about ten feet further. each other about forty feet, being about ten feet further

Boston Prices Current.

APPLES, bbl				from	te	
BEANS, white, per bushel,					1.37	1.7
BEEF, mess, bbl					15.00	15.5
No. 1,					12.75	13.0
prime,					8.50	9.0
BEESWAX, American, lb.	:				25	3
CHEESE, new milk, lb.					9	1
FEATHERS, northern, geese	. lb.				54	6
southern, geese		•	•	•	40	
FLAX, American, lb	,	•	•	•	9	ĩ
Fish, Cod, per quintal,	•	•	•	•	2.37	3.1
FLOUR, Genesee, bbl	•	•	•	•	9.62	10.0
				•	9.50	10.0
Baltimore, Howard	str	eet,		•	8.50	9.0
Baltimore, wharf,	•		•	•		
Alexandria, .					9.50	-,-
GRAIN, Corn, northern yell			ushe	1, .		7:
southern flat	yello	w,			1.10	1.1
white, .					1.04	1.0
Rye, northern, .					1.05	7.5
Barley,	٠.				1.00	1.1
Oats, northern, (prin	me)				75	-
HAY, best English, ton of 2	0001	bs.			20.00	
Hard pressed, .					19.00	20.0
Honey, gallon,					52	4
Hors, Istquality, lb.					6	
2d quality, .					4	
LARD, Boston, Istsort, lb.					9	1
Southern, 1st sort,					8	
LEATHER, Philadelphia city	v tan		. lb.		29	:
do. cou			,		25	
Baltimore city		do.			26	
	ry hi				_	
New York red, l	ight	ue,			21	6
Boston do. sl	anal	tor	•	•	21	. 6
do. light,	augi	ner,	•	•	19	6
LIME, best sort, cask, .		•	•	•	87	î
Dong Mass inspection of				•	25.50	26.
PORK, Mass., inspection, ex	ttra	cieai	, bbi		24.50	25.
Clear, from other S	tates	3, .	•	•	24.00	20.0
Mess,	:		•		0.50	-
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bush	el,			•	2.75	3.
Red Top, northern	, bus	shel,			75	1.
Hemp,					2.50	2.
Red Clover, northe	rn, l	b.			14	
Southern Clover,					13	
SILK COCOONS, American,	bush	iel,			2.75	4.
TALLOW, tried, lb					10	

PROVISION MARKET.

RET	FA	L	PRI	CES					
BUTTER, tub, 1b						12	18		
lump, .						- 22	25		
CIDER, bbl						-,	-,-		
HAMS, northern, lb.						14	15		
Southern,						13	14		
Eggs, dozen, .						22	_		
PORK, whole hogs lb.						10	12		
POTATOES, bushel,						100	1 25		
POULTRY,						18	19		
	•	•			[N.	N. E. Farmer.			

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.] BRIGHTON MARKET-MONDAY, Aug. 7, 1837. At market, 300 Beef Cattle, 40 Stores, 25 Cows and

Calves, 4400 Sheep and 225 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—We quote first quality, \$6 75 a 7 50; second quality, \$6 25 a 6 75; and third quality, Cows and Calves-Sales were made at \$25, 28, 32, 38,

and 42. and 42.

Sheep—Dull. Many lots were sold for less than they cost in the country. We notice sales as follows: \$100, 125, 142, 150, 177, 188, 200, 225, 233, and 275. Swine—Those at market were of a very fine quality; one lot was sold at about 10c. At retail, 10 for sows and 11 for barrows. 200 will be at market next week.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN. A GOOD CHANCE FOR TOUNG MEN.

A NUMBER of young men are wanted to act as travelling agents in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers for the following periodicals—The Farmer's Cabinet, Mechanic's Register, and Ladies' Garland. Good wages will be given and prompt pay. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the pleasures which travelling at this season affords, together with a liberal compensation, will for further information address a line (post paid) with suitable recommendations, to J. C. GOOD-RIDGE, Boston.

A PLACE WANTED.

A PLACE WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes for a stand as a TAILOR in some country village where he can support a small family. He is acquainted with every branch of the tailoring business, and is confident that he can give satisfaction. A line directed to me at Lynn, Mass., will meet with prompt attention.

JAMES MUSGROVE.

[This may certify that the subscriber to the above is a man of good character and steady habits. He is also a good and faithful workman. TIMOTHY MERRITT.] Aug. 16.

ALMANACS. THE ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC for 1838, is for sale in any quantity at this office.

PAYMENTS. THE subscriber hereby calls on all persons indebted to him, to make payment without delay. The pressure of the times, together with the change in part of his business, makes it necessary that this notice should receive immediate attention from these cases are seen to the control of the cont

attention from those concerned. attention from those concerned.

Those who have standing accounts for Books, are reminded that their purchases were made on cash terms, and that the term of accommodation has more than expired.

DAVID H. ELA.

Poetru.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. IMMORTALITY.

"There is something in man himself, which speaks of a future existence. No proof can be stronger than that which the restless yearnings of the spirit itself fur-

'Tis all in vain-we cannot bind To dull mortality The soul. The etherial mind. Mysterious, deathless, undefined, Will struggle to be free.

E'en as the lightning through the cloud, In wild and fitful rays, Like messengers, which o'er us crowd, In glory bursts its mystic shroud, Then hides its fearful blaze,-So flashes, o'er the gayest hour,

The soul's electric fire; Bidding, with strong, resistless power, Hope's airy dreams, and fancy's dower, Before its radiance expire. Oh, ever thus, those yearning thoughts,

And yet, with strange, wild beauty fraught, And glorious lines among them wrought, Will o'er us vaguely sweep. In vain we seek to analyze,

Or know their hidden source;

Obscure and faint the meaning lies, And dim and dark the shadow flies, While still we feel its force Whence come ye, strange mysterious gleams?-Where is your place of rest? And why like spirits do ye beam,

If not to make us blest Ye do-such is your blessed power, Aimless and wandering thought; Amid its sunshine, or its shower, Ye tell us of a holy dower,

Upon life's sad, illusive dream.

Which may be won, if sought Ye speak of "life for evermore," And if we will, of joy-Oh, ye would teach the heart to soar, Where blighting care should come no more,

Its pleasures to alloy. I would,-perchance 'tis hardly wise,-Its trials now were o'er; For, as the bird, when summer flies,

Will seek again for brighter skies, I long for fairer shores. Lowell, 1837.

Missionary Intelligence.

SOUTH SEA MISSIONS.

The readers of the Herald will no doubt recollect the cheering intelligence which was presented them sometime within the past year, relative to the great and astonishing work of God at these Islands, through the instrumentality of the Wesleyan missionaries. The information given below, in the first extract, is from the same missions, and from the same gentleman, being portions of the Journal of Rev. Peter Turner, of Kebbel's Island .-

Feb. 27, 1836 .- We have much encouragement in our work. The people are brought into great distress of mind on account of their sins. The two-edged sword of the Gospel has entered their hearts, and they are saying, "What shall we do to

28th.—This has been a day of salvation to some seekers of mercy. As one of our female leaders was meeting her class, the spirit of conviction entered many hearts. Their cries and prayers for mercy were heard at a great distance. I went immediately to them, to give them all the advice and help I could. After a little time spent in prayer, we adjourned into a large house, as many came to the place in which we were assembled. The native drum was beaten, and soon we had a full chapel. More than thirty were in distress of soul on account of their sins; and twenty-five professed that they had found the peace of God. I feel consouls. It has begun just as the late revival did at

March 2d .- The whole congregation was affected, and my voice was lost among the prayers of immortal souls for the blessing of pardon. Many found the pearl of great price. The teacher and his wife, who have lived on this part of the island, were powerfully affected. They stood up and declared to the people that something new had come to them; that their hearts were filled with love. and were willing to do any thing for God. In the afternoon the Lord was with us at Hahake: his word was blessed to many. Sixty professed to have obtained mercy, and all told how and when the Lord had thus graciously visited them. We could not separate under three hours, and then it was by compulsion. All the native teachers here, appear to have been baptized by the Holy Spirit, and are full of zeal for the glory of God. We have much cause to be thankful unto God for the grace which he has bestowed upon our native teachers. On no account have we any cause to be ashamed of their conduct. They have always been preserved from immorality, and have all become living witnesses of the saving power of grace. At our prayer-meeting this evening, we had a shower of heavenly influence; and many who were longing for salvation, drank in the heart-reviving stream, and bore witness to the truth of that promise,

"Ask, and it shall be given you." March 4th .- Praised be the Lord that sinners are saved daily; and that not by individuals only, but by scores. Yesterday was a new day to this people. They were constrained to say, with the ndering throng, "We never saw it on this fashion before; and it was never so seen in Israel."___ I baptized at Hahake, males, 26-females, 82; all of whom have declared that they have received a sense of God's pardoning mercy within the last three weeks. There are many more waiting to be baptized; but they are to wait until they have the knowledge of salvation by the remission of sins. More than one hundred and fifty persons accompanied us to Hahake; so that we had a chapel full of persons, either rejoicing in the possession of conscious salvation, or anxiously desiring that blessing. I spoke a few moments, and many were in tears. While repeating the instructions, many were so filled with divine love, as not to be able to contain themselves; several had to sit down. In a few minutes the chapel seemed to be so filled with the presence of God, as made all to bow be-

name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost! Old the persecuting princes. Lay these lessons to heart. and young are affected. The King's uncle and his Religion is so far from permitting revenge, that sister have realized the blessedness of salvation. it requires us to love our enemies. This is the After service I called to see the King, to know his most sublime precept in the universe, and to pracmind in reference to being married, as two of his tise it is the most sublime achievement. None but wives are under great concern for their souls. He God could have conceived it, and none but his own seems undecided at present, but promised to come Spirit can fulfil it. Christ gave the command.to have some talk on the subject. We have all He left us also the glorious example, and religion the encouragement we could wish in the prosecu- is adequate to its imitation. tion of our work. In this part of the island (Hihifo) there are but four females and fourteen males be the enemy of no one. Christ forbids it both

Such is their anxiety to obtain mercy that they will soul is converted into love. Who dwells in God not allow themselves to sleep in the night. 5th.—This morning the people who are prepar- tremble; for it proves that sin has dominion over you. ing for baptism, assembled to have their names written; and, in the afternoon, were baptized. We ther an enemy nor an alien, but "a fellow citizen assembled at two o'clock, and had present most of with the saints?" Hate him not because he has the people on the island. I baptized fifty-six males, done you wrong-because he is more blest than and one hundred and seventeen females; all of you-or because his Shibboleth is not your Shib-

whom declared their humble assurance that God | boleth. for Christ's sake had blotted out all their sins .show him his duty to God and to his people. I Western Chr. Adv. also requested him to have two chapels erected while we remained here; to which he gave his consent cheerfully. The people have assembled in two large houses, in which they formerly assembled to drink cava, to wrestle, box, dance, &c.

Sunday, 8th .- In the morning I preached at Hamy memory. The leaders met in the evening.— We all felt the hallowing presence of God; and our souls lay in humble submission at his feet .-Our language and experience were, "Master it is

I baptized ninety-five children, none of whom were more than six years old. These shall be a generation to serve God, who shall make known to their children the great things the Lord has scribe; and that is, the application of manual labor done for their fathers, in delivering them from the a remedy which has a thousand and one times been bondage of Heathenism and sin, and in bringing prescribed, and as many times used without success; them to the knowledge of Christ.

Extracts from the Journal of the Rev. J. Thomas. Tafoa at half past seven o'clock, and at half past ten preached in English. I took occasion to speak of the good work which the Lord has wrought in Duff landed ten teachers at Tonga. In a short back to England, having been away four years. It is said that the Tonga people never knew the object these men had in view. In 1822, the Rev. W. Lawry landed at Tonga, and in less than foureen months left it again, without any thing being done towards the salvation of the people, except that a few rays of light darted upon some minds The next missionaries arrived at Tonga in 1826. A school was opened immediately, and many perons came to be instructed, and some began to bow the knee in prayer to the true God, and to abstain rom work on the Lord's day. Amongst these here were several Chiefs, who declared themselves for the Lord. In a short time Satan began to stir up a spirit of persecution, and many were preented, for a time at least, from joining themselves unto the Lord, so that a few poor children were chief end of a man's life, and in the other they nearly all our charge, and even these became the are made only the means of attaining a higher end. object of hatred and persecution. In the years This year, viz. 1831, the Haabai station was ad- count of their adaptedness to this end, and as a means 7,241 scholars, and upwards of 200 local preach- found. ers. In the short space of nine years, not less than five groups of islands have embraced Chrisbeen found liars. "The Lord hath been mindful of us, and he will bless us." Blessed be his holy name! New, and if possible, more important fields of missionary labor are inviting us to cultivate them. O may God bless all who come to the help of the Lord!

Miscellaneous.

ENEMIES.

They annoy us, and yet do us good. Their malice is like a bitter, salutary medicine. To have enemies is a great misfortune; but not to have them is a greater. The latter brings with it a Scripture wo," but not the former.

Enemies will do for us what others refuse to do. Friends will not tell us our faults for fear; or they ers. cannot see them for love. We need monitors who either fear nor love us.

as though he were slow or faithless in his office? the article alluded to .- ED.] fore the Lord Jehovah. The King was present, If you do, it will prove a losing bargain. "Ven- "Another important means of destroying the and seemed much surprised. One of his wives geance is his." He will not permit us to assume teeth is to neglect them. I know that many peo-

was so wrought upon by the spirit of conviction, his prerogatives. When we retaliate, our enemies | ple tell us they last the longer for neglecting them as to cry aloud the whole of the service. How need not fear. Their formidable danger lies in our pleasing to see their hearts engaged with God for a blessing, while we are baptizing them in the

who do not profess to enjoy the pardoning mercy by precept and example. You must be the lover of God. Many are preparing for baptism here. of mankind. "God is love." The regenerated dwells in love. If you hate your enemy you may

But alas! do you not hate some one who is nei-

But to conclude: Let us derive blessings from The countenances of some seemed illumi ated those who hate us. Let their persecutions be like with the love of Jesus, which was shed abroad in the strokes of Mosee' rod. When our enemies their hearts. The King came to take tea with us smite, let our hearts flow forth to them in streams after the service, when I took the opportunity to of love, and all Israel shall see it and be glad .-

HEALTH OF CLERGYMEN.

We believe it to be a fact, that bodily indisposition among ministers, has of late years been a thing of more frequent occurrence than formerly. If this be not a fact, it is unquestionably true that frequent cases hake, and baptized the children of those persons of indisposition do occur; and considered as a class who have been baptized. In the afternoon I came of citizens, clergymen, it is believed, suffer more to Hihifo. I preached and baptized. Both servi- from impaired health, than most other classes. This ces were such as will not easily be obliterated from fact has not altogether escaped the notice of the medical profession; it has called forth of late, one or more able articles in the Reviews on the "Diseases of Clergymen."

It is not our intention, at this time, either to attempt to establish this fact, or to account for its existence : or, indeed, to go at length into the subject of remedies. We have one single, simple remedy to prethey say-a fine prescription that for weak lungs and the bronchites. But the mode of application was wrong. The use of dumb-bells, or the shovelling of sand from one corner of the cellar to another, or an Sunday, Sept. 27th.—I rose early, and preached occasional walk or riding now and then on horseback are not the things exactly.

Every minister who resides in the country-and most ministers reside in the country-should have his the Friendly Isles. Thirty-eight years ago the lands to cultivate; he should be furnished if possible, with a parsonage, and have his barn and cow, his pig time a war breaking out, three of them were killed; one fell into sin, and those that remained got tatoes, and acre of corn, &c. &c., in the husbandry of all which a good share of the labor should be performed with his own hands. A portion of each secular day should be devoted to these employments All this is consistent with a supreme devotion to his calling as a minister of the gospel; it is a direct means of qualifying himself for his highest degree of usefulness. By exercise furnished in these employments his physical energy would be renewed, and his mind invigorated; his stock of common-sense increased, and his devotional feelings deepened.

There is a marked difference between the course here suggested and that which makes secular employments the primary object of our life; a course pursued by some, and one that cannot be justified. In the one case, secular employments are made the

The physical nature of man, which the Creator has 1826, 1827, and 1828, we counted five persons as fitted up with wonderful adaptedness, as the habitation embers, viz. our domestics; for we had a class- of the mind, must receive suitable attention in order neeting when we were only two members in so- that the mind may be rendered capable of performciety. In 1829 we counted thirty-one members; ing its highest functions. Those employments to in 1830, our number had increased to seventy-two. which we have alluded, were specified, both on acded, and we counted five hundred and sixteen of indicating the degree of exercise necessary, as a members. In 1832, Vavou being added, we count- suitable degree of exercise is indispensable to a coned 1,422 members; in 1833, we counted 3,456; tinuance of physical energy. A cultivation of the and in 1834, we counted 7,451 members. In this soil, we take to be best adapted to this purpose; and District we have 130 schools, 960 teachers, and where this cannot be had some substitute must be

We have already remarked that every pastor where the arrangement is practicable, should be furnished tianity, comprising not fewer than fourteen thou- with a parsonage; and every people in the settlement sand souls! May we not exclaim "What hath of a minister, should introduce him to his parsonage; God wrought!" The enemies of the Lord have and the candidate, we had almost said, should be required to furnish, before settlement, evidence that he had both industry enough, and common-sense enough, to cultivate his glebe. This solicitude on the part of the parish, to have for their pastor a working-man should not arise from the niggardly motive that by so doing he could support himself, and consequently be unexpensive to his people; but from a desire of enjoying in their pastor, a man sound in body and in mind. To the parsonage should be added a liberal salary .-Christian Watchman.

HOW TO SPOIL TEETH.

[The Library of Health, edited by Dr. Alcott of this city, and published by Light & Stearns, is one of the best periodicals of the day, and ought to be in every family. We earnestly recommend it to the attention of our read

In the number for July, is an article which gives directions how teeth may be spoiled, or ironically, how they Such are our enemies. They have eagle eyes may be preserved. All persons who possess them, pride nd raven tongues. They detect our faults as with themselve on a fine and sound set of teeth. And well microscope, and herald them as with a trumpet. they may; for it cannot be considered a small blessing to It mortifies us, but what then? Mortification brings be free from the intense suffering occasioned by rotten umility, and humility brings grace. Is it not a teeth. Nor can it be considered a blessing less small, to good bargain, to give the smiles of man for the fa- be free from the offensive, and oftentimes insufferable vor of God? Let us drive this trade and we shall stench occasioned by them. A popular writer on diseases of the teeth, has laid it down as a rule, that the teeth We are perplexed to know what to do with our enemies. Here the Bible helps us. Love and bless them. If we do this we shall be as happy by our love, as they are miserable by their hatred. But ove, as they are miserable by their hatred. But and who rarely, if ever, rinse their mouth after eating, or we may go farther. We may hear what they say, apply a brush to their teeth-it ought not to be a matter of nd use it to amend our minds, or our manners. wonder, that the teeth of such persons rapidly decay .--Never attempt to retaliate. Let religion, or if The wonder is, that they continue decently sound half as not, let prudence withhold you. Your enemy is long as they do. We have often spoken upon this sub-God's subject, and if he injures you, report it to ject, and given warning that this is a matter respecting heaven; but dare not to touch the skirt of his robe which wisdom must be shown in the way of prevention. revengefully. It is God's work to recompense But many are still deaf and will not hear. Let such abide him. Dare you offer to take it out of his hands, the consequences. We make the following extract from

-that no people have better teeth than those who

ILLINOIS LANDS.

ILLINOIS LANDS.

**ILLINOIS LA

and nose, and gums, and salivary glands, extends also to the stomach, and beyond it. Whatever affects any part of this membrane, to injure or to benefit it, affects by what we call sympathy, every other part of it. Why this is so, is not so easily w. Fish, successor to the late Dr. Bush.

other part of it. Why this is so, is not so easily explained to you; but it is a fact.

Now, then, any thing which weakens, and thus injures the stomach, weakens or injures at the same time the membrane that covers the gums; and whenever the gums are injured in any way whatever, the teeth begin to be affected. Thus, hot drinks, which weaken the stomach, soon make the late Dr. Bush.

W. Fish, successor to the late Dr. Bush.

R. FISH respectfully informs his friends and the public, has been induced to take rooms in Court Square, three door from School street.

Dr. Fish's course of practice is the only effectual remedy for those obstinate diseases, White Swellings, and general diseases of the late Dr. Bush.

W. Fish, successor to the late Dr. Bush.

W. Fish, successor to the late Dr. Bush.

W. Fish, successor to the late Dr. Bush. gums soft and spongy, or at least more irritable

If this explanation is sufficient, you see what I mean by injuring the teeth through the medium of the stomach. In any event, if you have faith enough, you may believe that they are thus injured, and govern your conduct accordingly.

This will open to your view a great variety of

means for destroying the teeth. The practice, begun in early life, of soaking, oiling, chopping and mashing food, and of washing it down, especially with hot drinks, must be continued and increased. And if you can by any means afford it, I would advise you to get a stomach pump, and after reducing all your food, of whatever kind it may be. to the consistence of a thin jelly, and heating it boiling hot, introduce it into your stomach through the pump. I might perhaps suggest the importance of making an opening into the stomach; like that which Alexis St. Martin had by means of a that which Alexis St. Martin had by means of a wound-but perhaps this would be attended with

inevitably be sooner or later punished for it. One most convenient, and cheapest medicine that can be prepared principal part of the punishment to which they refer is the loss of the teeth—the very thing you wish to effect. The world, you know, think it a serious evil to lose the teeth early; though in their ignosource, and invariably produce sound sleep.

The Family Pills are a sure remedy for Jaundice, Sick and Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sickness of the Stomach, Heartburn, all Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, and if taken at the commencement will invariably check their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in Nervous and Hypochondrical Affections, Loss of Appetite, &c. &c.

These Pills are put up in neat boxes of two sizes; the small size contains 25 Pills, and the retail price is 25 cents; the large contains 26 Pills, and the price is 26 cents.

of the effects of tobacco on the teeth: and I have told you that a part of the evils produced by using it, affect us through the medium of the stomach. Now tobacco is a medicine; and all medicines-spirits, opium, salts, &c., &c.-have also an injurious effect, while we are in health, on the teeth. It will therefore be desirable that among other things, you should live on the contents of an apothecary's shop as much as you can; or what is still better for your purpose, convert one of your still better for your purpose, convert one of your here. teeth. It will therefore be desirable that among own rooms into a shop of this kind. A smaller own rooms into a shop of this kind. A smaller assortment than is commonly found in most of our regular apothecaries' shop will do very well, when from 9 in the morning until 6 in the evening.

A smaller larly attended to.

The patent Medicated Champoo Baths will be administered to ladies at any hour of the day. Hours for seeing patients, from 9 in the morning until 6 in the evening. 3m—Aug. 2. you can have it constantly at hand. In short, the way to the ruin of your teeth-if

you really desire it-is, as Franklin said of the way to wealth, as plain as the way to market. But I need not enlarge. It is a road on which most of the present generation have entered, and which, whether I proffer my aid or not, mankind will be likely for some time to pursue."

forts, that victory is obtained.

SOUTH NEWMARKET SEMINARY.

THE Fall Term of this institution will commence on the first Thursday of September, and continue twelve weeks. The friends and patrons of this rising Seminary, are informed that the apparatus in the philosophical department has recently been increased, and is yet to be more increased before the next term. Board may be had for one dollar and seventy-five cents at highest, in private families; and some privileges may be obtained for students to board themselves.

South Newmarket, July 31, 1837.

CHESTER FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Fall and Winter Session of this institution, commences the fourth Wednesday of August, consisting of two Quarters of 11½ weeks each. Board and washing in the same huild-writers of 11½ weeks each. Board and washing in the same huild-writers of 11½ weeks each. Board and washing in the same huild-writers of 11½ weeks each. Board and washing in the same huild-writers of 11½ weeks each. Board and washing in the same huild-writers of 11½ weeks each. Board and washing in the same huild-writers of 11½ weeks each. Board and washing in the same huild-writers of 11½ weeks each. Board and washing in the same huild-writers.

THE Fall and Winter Session of this institution, commences the fourth Wednesday of August, consisting of two Quarters of 11½ weeks each. Board and washing in the same huilding with the school, on as low terms as can possibly be afforded. Tuition from \$3 to \$6\$ per quarter.

D. L. FLETCHER,

D. L. FLETCHER. Chester, Vt., Aug. 9, 1837.

ILLINOIS LANDS.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. Fish has the happiness to inform the public, and especially the afflicted, that seven-eighths of his patients have been entirely cured, and the remainder greatly benefitted, and that among his numerous list at the present time, there is not one but that is doing well and likely to be entirely cured.

Dr. F. will be at his Rooms, in Court Square, every day, from eight in the morning, until six in the evening.

Charges reasonable, and persons in limited circumstances liberally considered.

Boston, July 19, 1837.

PRRTTTE Of every description, executed with neatness, and on reasonablerms, at Zion's Herald Office, 19 Washington Street, viz. Labels—such as Apothecaries', Tack Manufacturers', Shoe Manufacturers', &c. &c.:

Carps—on plain or enamelled

Orders from the Country promptly attended to. DR. KINGLEY'S UNIVERSAL FAMILY

wound—but perhaps this would be attended with a little danger. But at any rate do all you can to save the labor of the teeth.

Do not heed the outcries of those who say that all this is cheating the teeth; and that we must little is cheating the teeth.

rance they do so. They think—perhaps—that they not only contribute to comfort and beauty, but

PALMER, JONES & BLAKE, No. 44 Hanover street, Boston, have been appointed Agents for the above New England States.

Sold also by WM. BROWN, Washington street, Boston; JOSHUA HUBBARD, Lowell; W. & E. B. COE, Worces

TO INVALIDS.

DAVID PALMER has taken a Store in Hanover street, No. 136, where he has for sale a good assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, which he will sell very low for cash. He invites his friends and the public to call and ex-ALSO, a store in Blackstone and Endicott streets, two doors North of Hanover street, where he has a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, wholesale and retail. t Oct. 1.

WARRANTED BOOTS AND SHOES It is by gradual advances, rather than impetuous efforts, that victory is obtained.

Of all descriptions, by the package or single pair, on hand and for sale at No. 14 Dock Square, (opposite Famorts, that victory is obtained.

WHITTER & WARREN.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding

Published

DAVID H. ELA, A

Vol. VIII. No. 34.]

WILLIAM C. BROWN,

Office No. 19 Washing

FOR ZION'S HERAI VIOLATION OF THE SA

There is a serious evil, and a si the publication of daily papers, (v which require labor on the Sabbat the attention of every Christian, We allude to the gross and con the Sabbath, which it occasions. offices in which daily papers are portion of the Sabbath is occup for Monday's paper, particularly which a Sunday mail arrives. T which this practice inflicts on th ployed in these offices-deprivin their unalienable RIGHTS, the e Sabbath, is obvious at the first gli it, in the sight of Heaven, and its

ence on society, is no less certain It is not our business at present ways in which these evils may should it appear that a newspap printed at all, unless part of the formed on the Sabbath, this fa nothing in the case. If a thing plished without violating the Sab main undone, be it what it may. When a holiday arrives, no one

and no apology is offered for no mere notice appears, that " in co being the 4th of July, &c. no payed from this office." We perceicase, the difficulty is avoided very quire if a notice like the following equally satisfactory to every uprig morrow being the Sabbath, of con be issued on Monday." Would th be less weighty than the former, if sheet requires Sabbath labor? sin we are speaking of, cleaves, pe to the patrons as to the proprietor printers of such papers. For u mitted-for us, the Sabbath is bro it; we employ them in doing it. bers to such a paper say to the us no paper on Monday, which r the Sabbath, and we are satisfied sist in your present course, pleas paper," and who does not see th

strike at the very root of the evil It is very doubtful if this subjamined as it should be; for ha tians would not now be so deep guilt of it, as many of them are few moral men, who will patroni on the Sabbath, and yet, where i ence between such a paper, and papers-we mean, on the point

Sabbath? The practice we are reprobe much to infidelity; and certainly ready very alarming in our land. fearful indication that the poison ster is now working in its syste political institutions tremble at i With such a foe around and abo strongest and safest bulwarksit stands in its strength and perfe

insurmountable barrier to the foe The practice we deprecate ha to drive men of principle and pie and, surely such men are nee where, especially at the political gious influence should be as pur as decided there, as at any post v we would keep politics out of re at all events carry religion into we discard entirely the idea, that ry religion into affairs of state,

must not control our religion. FOR ZION'S HERAL THE DOCTRINE OF HO NO. XIII.

MR. EDITOR-Fear may be co

patible with entire sanctification

course, servile, slavish, and torn this kind of fear the apostle refer passage :- "There is no fear in love casteth out fear; because fe He that feareth is not made per John iv. 18. Fear is here declar cilable with perfect love: " Perfect fear." The apostle assures us verse that if we are made perfect have "boldness in the day of shall have no fear of the decision "The man who feels that he love heart, can never dread the Savio As he is now made a partaker o carries a sense of the divine ap conscience, he has nothing of tha duces terror, or brings torment. that fulness of love which he has out fear; removes all terror relat judgment: for it is of this that ticularly speaks. And as it is i the gracious design of God to h miserable, and as he cannot be heart is full of the love of God, t cessarily exclude this fear, or terr brings torment, and hence it is i that happiness which a man mus tinually enjoys the approbation of "We are not to suppose that

casteth out every kind of fear f only casts out that which has tor ial fear is consistent with the love; and even necessary to the that grace. This is properly its without this, love would soon de